

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1976

Established 1887

WEATHER - PARIS: Thursday, clear, 23-17 (70-63). Friday, clear, 24-18 (75-64). Saturday, sunny, 25-19 (77-65). Sunday, sunny, 26-20 (79-66). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy, 72-55 (22-31). Friday, 73-56 (23-32). Saturday, 74-57 (24-33). Sunday, 75-58 (25-34).

29,045

U.S. Ambassador, Aide Are Slain by Gunmen in Beirut

BEIRUT, June 16.—The U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, his economic advisor and their Lebanese chauffeur were shot to death today in a Beirut hotel. The Red Cross reported that it had found the bodies of Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr., his economic advisor, Robert Waring, and their Lebanese chauffeur, Robert Waring, in the day traveling in an embassy car across the front line between Muslims and Christian sectors for a meeting with President-elect Elias S. In Washington, Deputy White House Press Secretary John Carlson said, "I confirm it."



Francis Meloy, ambassador to Lebanon.

When asked about a report that the two U.S. officials were dead, Carlson said, "I confirm it." Before the announcement of the deaths, President Ford summoned key members of the National Security Council to discuss the matter. A spokesman said Mr. Ford viewed the ambassador's disappearance with "great seriousness."

Mr. Meloy, who arrived in war-torn Beirut last month, disappeared on his way to what would have been his first meeting with President-elect Sarkis, in the Christian-held Hazmieh district. He left the U.S. Embassy in the Muslim sector of Beirut in a bullet-proof car with diplomatic license plates.

After the White House announcement that Mr. Meloy and Mr. Waring were dead, Pentagon officials said they had received no orders for any military movements. "There has been no change in our alert status," an official said.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumesth said that the murder of the three men "will not in itself determine if we shall evacuate American citizens from Lebanon. Several contingency plans for an evacuation were under high-level review by State Department, Pentagon and White House officials, Mr. Fumesth said. He said no decision to evacuate had been made.

In discussing contingency plans for evacuation, officials said that about 1,400 U.S. citizens remain in Lebanon, including 53 U.S. officials at the embassy.

In the 14 months of civil war in Lebanon, about 6,400 U.S. citizens have left Lebanon at the urging of the U.S. government.

Mr. Fumesth said that the Beirut embassy sent Lebanese employees to a hospital and "they made the tragic identification" of the slain men.

Asked how they died, Mr. Fumesth said he had no details but added, "they were found shot, murdered and executed." He said that the United States did not know who was responsible.

Earlier, Defense Department officials disclosed that three Air Force transport planes and four helicopters had been sent to a British base on Cyprus earlier this week in case it became necessary to evacuate U.S. citizens from Lebanon.

In addition, an amphibious U.S. Navy task force of five ships, headed by the helicopter carrier, *Greenwood*, returned to a position about 400 miles off Lebanon, sources said.

Report Turns Off

In Beirut, embassy spokesman Christopher Ross said that Mr. Meloy was escorted part of the way by an embassy car. When the escort left, Mr. Meloy, Mr. Waring and embassy chauffeur Zohier Moghbrahi continued on in the ambassador's car.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Beirut said that Mr. Meloy left the embassy at 10:40 a.m. for an 11 o'clock meeting with Mr. Sarkis.

The route through the Muslim and Palestinian neighborhood in which the embassy is situated leads past the Beirut Hospital and into the so-called Mandelbaum Gate area dividing the western neighborhoods from the eastern, Christian quarters.

Although the embassy spokesman, Mr. Ross, said it was uncertain where the ambassador and his economic advisor disappeared, it appeared to have been in the Mandelbaum Gate area near the Stréte Générale headquarters.

South Area

The area is a notoriously rough one, patrolled by gunmen from a number of Muslim and leftist organizations on the western side. Gunmen from the rightist Phalangist and National Liberal party hold the eastern approaches to the passageway.

Last Oct. 21, two employees of the U.S. Embassy were kidnapped in front of the Beirut Hospital. The two were released unharmed Feb. 25, and the identity of their abductors was never established.

Last July, a U.S. Army colonel was held for 17 days by Palestinian commandos and then released unharmed.

Although Beirut has been relatively calm for several days, a number of Lebanese expressed astonishment that Mr. Meloy would be driven through such a hazardous part of the city without some kind of escort. The embassy said it was not aware of any such plan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Clouds of black smoke billowing up from Beirut port district after renewed fighting.



Armed guard maintaining order at bakery in the food-short Muslim section of Beirut.

In \$75-Million Deal U.S. Agrees to Sell Jets to Kenya

NAIROBI, June 16.—The United States agreed in principle today to sell Kenya 12 supersonic F-5 fighter planes in a \$75-million deal described as the largest purchase of U.S. arms by an emerging African nation.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld announced the agreement after talks with Kenyan Defense Minister James Gichuru, Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki and acting Foreign Minister James Oginga.

The sale was seen by Kenyan and U.S. officials as a first step toward enabling Kenya to build its small armed forces to strike a military balance with neighboring Somalia and Uganda.

Uganda and Somalia, both of which have in the past laid claim to Kenyan territory, are building their forces through the purchase of Soviet arms.

U.S. officials say that the Soviet Union is helping Somalia air and naval bases, including a missile-handling facility at the port of Berbera.

Congressional Approval

The U.S.-Kenya deal for the Northrop-built aircraft requires congressional approval. U.S. sources said that final details of the agreement had yet to be worked out and that delivery of the planes would hinge on Washington's assessment of Kenya's security problems.

A U.S. official accompanying Mr. Rumsfeld stressed that the agreement is for an outright sale rather than a military credit or loan.

Officials said that they believed the agreement to be the biggest single U.S. arms sale to any African country since the 1960s, with the possible exception of Ethiopia, a major military aid recipient since World War II.

It would also be the first significant U.S. military sale to Kenya, which has been receiving U.S. military aid of about \$5 million a year. Congress is now considering raising that sum to \$15 million.

The agreement is a follow-up to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent visit to Kenya, when the negotiations began.

Mr. Kissinger initiated a new U.S. African policy during his tour of the continent—until then, Africans said, Washington had no such policy—designed to counter growing Soviet influence in Africa.

During a luncheon address, Mr. Rumsfeld warned the Soviet Union and Cuba not to try to dictate policy in Africa.

Assaults Cuban Troops

"It is not for the Soviet Union or for any nation to dictate to African nations," Mr. Rumsfeld said in reference to the Cuban troops in Angola to support the new government there.

"Just as we believe in freedom and self-determination for ourselves, so, too, we believe no alien

power should dictate policy on this continent."

He added, "The American people share with President [Jomo] Kenyatta the conviction that the destiny of Africa must lie in African hands."

Mr. Rumsfeld will confer with Mr. Kenyatta tomorrow before flying to Zaire for a day of talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Kenya has the smallest armed forces in the area, with fewer than 10,000 troops and only a handful of antiquated British-built aircraft.

Britain was Kenya's traditional arms supplier until today's announcement of the first U.S. military sale to this East African country.

President Idi Amin of Uganda,

who has talked about forcing a "corridor to the sea" for his landlocked nation through either Kenya or Tanzania, has about 30 Soviet-built combat aircraft, including MIG-17 and MIG-19 fighters, and Soviet tanks, armored personnel carriers and missiles.

The 20,000-man Somali armed forces boasts the largest tank force in black Africa, with about 250 tanks and more than 30 MIG-17s and MIG-19s.

The United States has expressed particular concern about the construction at Somalia's Red Sea port of Berbera of a missile-handling facility for Soviet submarines operating in the Indian Ocean and a deep-water port at Kisimayo north of the Kenyan border on the Indian Ocean.

Inflation Sews Down

The restraint appears to have worked. Inflation is now running at 13 per cent, still very high but less than half that of a year ago.

A few unions with many high-paid members, like the scientific and technical workers, today voted against the pay curb. The upper limit of 24 a week will narrow the traditional margin over the less-stuffed. But in the end, unions with 9.3 million members voted for the limits and those with only 530,000 were against them.

Although the outcome was a foregone conclusion—the 1,150 delegates insisted on a ballot by lunch and refused to listen to the oratory planned for an afternoon session—today's event revealed several significant things.

The government's strategy rests on the belief that pay curbs plus the pound's depreciation will make British exports so competitive that a boom in foreign trade will result, expanding jobs. But if this policy fails, the unions today made clear, they would not accept further belt-tightening.

They will insist instead on curbing imports and they are likely to get their way despite protests from Britain's major trading partners, the Common Market and the United States.

The fact that pay curbs have been accepted two years in a row

shatters the stereotype that pictures British union leaders as reckless, irresponsible ideologues. A major question now is what happens when the current pay limit runs out in 18 months. It is widely accepted here that a government-negotiated curb will work twice but no more.

The architect of the pay policy is Jack Jones, chief of the Transport Workers, the biggest union.

Freedom to Bargain

They were unhappy about losing the freedom to bargain. They were distressed at imposing further sacrifices on British workers whose pay averages about \$118 a week.

But almost all the unionists agreed they had no choice. To reject the pay curb would force an election and probably drive the Labor government from office. Whatever its shortcomings, it bargains and does not dictate to unions, an approach they ascribe to the Conservatives.

Limit of 4.5% Voted Union Leaders Extend Wage Curbs in Britain

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 16 (WP).—Britain's union chiefs voted overwhelmingly today to curb the wages of their 10 million members for the second year in a row.

By a margin of nearly 18 to 1, the Trades Union Congress agreed to limit pay increases by an average of 4.5 per cent in the year starting Aug. 1. Since prices are expected to rise twice as fast, this means that most workers will again suffer a cut in their living standards.

The bitter pill will be sweetened somewhat by Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer. In return for the pay curbs, he will cut lower-bracket taxes by \$880,000 (\$1.6 billion). But this will not make up all the loss in real wages.

The union leaders acted in a domed Methodist hall near Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. One by one, they went to the microphone to say they were reluctant to do what they were doing.

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On the economic side, union leaders—except for Marxists—displayed a broad understanding of the role that the wage explosion two years ago played in Britain's horrendous inflation. At one point last year, prices were rising at a 35-per-cent rate. This in turn, the unionists acknowledged, helped drive down the pound and lengthen the debt load. Unemployment here is now about 12 million, or 5.4 per cent, in a nation accustomed to less than half that level.

In the last year, the unions accepted and stuck by a deal limiting increases to 25 a week, or about 10 per cent.

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At Vienna Troop-Reduction Talks

Warsaw Pact Said to Reveal Data on European Forces

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 16 (IPT).—The Warsaw Pact countries have for the first time revealed to the West statistics on their military strength in central Europe as part of a new initiative in the East-West force reduction talks in Vienna, sources revealed today.

The absence of such information from the Soviet bloc during the last 2 1/2 years has been a major cause of deadlock.

It is understood that the Russians expressed a view that the talks could now "achieve progress." They offered the statistics last Thursday in the hope of getting a "serious" response from the West, the sources said.

New Material

A NATO official today confirmed that the West was now in possession of "information relevant to the Eastern bloc's earlier proposals." He would not discuss the precise nature of the new material.

But, after 106 plenary meetings of the force-reduction talks, it has become clear that little could be expected from them without the Soviet bloc giving data about ground forces to the 19-nation conference.

Last February the Russians proposed there should be equal

percentage reduction by both East and West. This, however, would only have the effect of confirming the Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority over NATO forces.

The West offered figures on its ground forces at the outset of the talks, in October, 1973. It was revealed then that there are 770,000 men in the central arena, of whom 193,000 belonged to U.S. forces.

Accuracy Disputed

Since then, the Soviet-bloc negotiators have disputed the accuracy of the figures and refused to produce statistics of their own in response to "false" data by the West.

The latest estimate available to Western intelligence sources about Warsaw Pact ground strength is that it totals 925,000 men, of whom 460,000 are Russians.

During the next few weeks, the West will be comparing these figures with the statistics that the Russians have given.

Military experts here emphasize that the bare revelation of Warsaw Pact force figures does not mean that the Soviet Union has changed its negotiating posture, but they say, at least talks can be continued on a more realistic basis.

Coleman Sees N.Y. 'Mistake' On Concorde-Decision Delay

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 16 (IPT).—U.S. Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. said today that New York authorities had "made a great mistake" in delaying a decision on landing rights for the Concorde supersonic airliner. He said that if New York did not want Concorde, Philadelphia did.

After a meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Coleman said, "If New York expects to remain the primary port of entry and exit into the United States, it doesn't serve its interests to deny to a foreign aircraft a chance to prove that it can meet noise requirements."

Mr. Coleman was attempting to dispel the feeling in official French circles that Washington was soft on the landing-rights issue. "The French people cannot say," Mr. Coleman added, "that the federal government is not living up to its responsibilities."

Mr. Coleman arrived in Paris after a stop in Britain on his way to a meeting of European transportation ministers in Toulouse. During his 50-minute meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing yesterday, the two men spoke of the Concorde and possible French-U.S. collaboration on subsonic aircraft.

At a press conference today, Mr. Coleman criticized the New York decision to delay by six months a decision on whether to grant landing rights at Kennedy airport while awaiting results of a trial period at Washington's Dulles airport. But he said that he hoped "the French people understand our system and recognize that in some cases the federal government can't order the states to comply."

Indicated that noise readings taken at Dulles so far have been inconclusive. But he tended to minimize the potential noise problem at Kennedy, pointing out that the noise range would be extended to only 2,000 additional persons to the airport area. Studies showed, he said, that the level of noise by Concorde at Kennedy "would be within the limits that do not create a problem."

Mr. Coleman said that he would not grant landing rights to another city, such as Philadelphia, while New York still is undecided. But he said that Philadelphia authorities had written him "saying they would love to take the plane."

Meanwhile, Air France has announced that the average load so far on the Paris-Rio flight inaugurated by Concorde in January has been 65 per cent of capacity—5 per cent over what had been expected. The average load on the Paris-Caracas flight, started in April, so far has been a disappointing 34 per cent of capacity.

Much of the transportation secretary's discussion with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was on possible cooperation on a new generation of subsonic aircraft. Discussions are currently under way between Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, on one hand, and Aerospatiale, on the other, and on the other on possible joint production of a 300-seat plane that would be, in Mr. Coleman's words, "less noisy and more fuel-efficient."

Mr. Coleman said he told the French President that "our two countries can work well on the development of subsonic aircraft." But he noted that there were problems on both sides.

On the U.S. side, he said, the Justice Department was worried about possible anti-trust violations. This was understood to mean the problem of illegal market allocations.

Another problem, Mr. Coleman told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, was possible discrimination against U.S.-made products.



Some of the thousands of students and parents who clashed with police in Soweto.

Stock Tables

Not Available

The IFT regrets that due to continuing transmission difficulties it is not able to publish New York and American Stock Exchange tables.

India Extends Prison Terms without Trial

NEW DELHI, June 16 (AP).—A Minister, Indira Gandhi's government amended its Internal Security Act today to allow for the extension of prison terms without trial or charges.

The action was seen as a sign that the government had no immediate plans to release thousands of political prisoners believed being held under the act.

The amendment, brought forth last month, extends for 12 months a provision of the Security Act suspending a person's right to know the charges against him and providing for one-year detentions without trial.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, an appointee of Mrs. Gandhi, said the original provision last June 26, asserting, "The act of India is threatened by internal aggression and internal violence."

He said, the maintenance of Internal Security Act has the government's main aim on for detaining political prisoners.

He said, the act has been widely abused during emergency.

Court Challenge

Thirty-three political prisoners, including four members of Parliament, brought a court challenge against the Internal Security Act, arguing that even in a national emergency the government could not suspend a person's right to know the charges against him.

On April 26 the Supreme Court, in a 4-1 decision, dismissed the plea, ruling that during the emergency the government has the right to suspend virtually individual rights, including the right to know the charges against him.

There was no way to estimate how many prisoners would be affected by today's action. The government has never disclosed the number of people arrested or held since the declaration of emergency. Estimates of the number being detained are between 10,000 and 100,000.

A press statement said that government took the action, deal effectively with the agency.

Locking Justice

ADDIS ABABA, June 16 (Reuters).—Lightning struck and three cattle thieves as they dined beneath a tree, it was reported from Bahar Dar, north of here. The four stolen animals escaped and were returned to their owners.

News Analysis

Israel Favors Hands-Off Policy on Lebanon

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 16 (NYT).—An Israeli intervention in Lebanon now, a senior government analyst observed here this week, "would only benefit the PLO."

That observation succinctly summarizes both the Israeli view of the current situation in Lebanon and the rationale behind Israel's continuing restraint over the crisis there. Despite the buildup of Syrian forces in Lebanon, including the presence of some Syrian units only a few miles from Israel's northern border, officials here feel that the argument against Israeli intervention is stronger than ever.

Israel's overriding concern, in fact, is not the situation as it stands now, but the kind of Lebanon that will emerge from the crisis. If the result of the civil war and Syrian involvement is a militant, radicalized Lebanon that opens a new front against Israel, then the strategic situation will have been changed for the worse. But that is not the situation now in the Israeli view, and Israeli intervention at this point is not going to help prevent it from coming to pass.

On the contrary, officials here

argue, if Israel were to intervene now, it would effectively transform the crisis from an inter-Arab dispute into an Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian Liberation Organization appears to be getting the worst of it at the moment, and Israel has no wish to interrupt that process. By intervening now, Israel would draw the heat away from the Palestinians and probably unite the fractious Arab elements as nothing else could.

Their Tea Party

"It's their tea party at the moment," an Israeli policymaker said. "If the situation eventually turns against us, we'll cope with it then. But we are not going to hasten the day by intervening one minute before we have to."

Significantly, this policy of restraint has won wide support here. Even the leaders of the rightist Likud opposition bloc have reluctantly conceded that the government has acted wisely in holding back.

Military terms, neither the Syrian force in Lebanon, which is believed to total between 9,000 and 12,000 troops, nor the expected arrival of a pan-Arab peace-keeping force constitutes a serious threat to Israel.

The Syrian force has met unexpected opposition from leftist Moslem and Palestinian forces and seems fully absorbed with the task of consolidating its position within Lebanon. It is in no position, in the Israeli view, to suddenly mount an assault against Israel.

Practical Problems

In addition, Iraq's mobilization and reported troop movements along the Syrian border have forced Damascus to reply in kind. According to press reports from Damascus, Syria has dispatched two armed brigades and a third brigade equipped with mobile surface-to-air missiles—a total of about 6,000 men—to its eastern frontier. The remaining units of Syria's standing army are in positions along the Golan Heights cease-fire line with Israel. Syria would therefore face serious problems, in the Israeli view, in mounting an assault on Israel through Lebanon.

The controversial Arab force pushed by the Arab League is so far a phantom army, and Israeli officials are frankly skeptical whether it will ever come into being. It presently consists of no more than a few dozen Libyan and Algerian officers, who reportedly have been flown to Beirut in advance of their national contingents.

According to sources here, Syrian agreement to the force was based on two unpublicized conditions: First, that all Arab states, including Lebanon, agree to its creation; and secondly, that the units come into the country under Syrian supervision. But the future of the force seems far from certain.

Instead, the Israeli expectation is that the Syrian unit will remain in Lebanon as long as it takes to establish a viable, pro-Syrian government under Elias Sarkis, the President-elect. This seems certain to take months, at least.

Another Threat

A long-term Syrian presence in Lebanon poses another kind of threat to Israel, however. Reflecting this view, which is widely held here, Prof. Mordechai Abir of Hebrew University observed last week: "The first motive for the imposition of the PLO in Lebanon—that is the moment we have to watch out for."

It is then, after calm has been restored in Lebanon, that officials here fear the situation may become more difficult for Israel.

A possibility is that Syria may mount a large-scale conventional force and convert Lebanon into a fourth "confrontation state"—beside Syria, the others are Egypt and Jordan—around Israel. Another possibility, no more appealing, is that Damascus will make peace with the Palestinian leadership and then, in order to restore its political credit in the Arab world, rebuff the PLO to a second position than ever.

In the first case, Israel would confront a hostile army on its northern border for the first time in 28 years. To protect such a force, Syria could even install a force of SAM missiles along the Litani River and thereby close off that avenue to Israeli planes. In the second instance, a revitalized and re-equipped Palestinian guerrilla movement might resume intensive attacks on Israeli settlements across the Lebanese frontier. Then Israel would be forced to respond after the Arabs had had a chance to catch their breath from the Lebanese crisis.

"The long-term picture in Lebanon is fraught with problems for us," an Israeli official observed. "But in the short run, the best thing we can do is sit tight."

Anti-Palestinian Plot Seen

Many Arabs Blaming the U.S. For the Bloodshed in Lebanon

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, June 16 (WP).—With varying degrees of sincerity, many Arabs are blaming the United States for the bloodshed in Lebanon.

In the last month, government officials, politicians, diplomats, journalists and residents in several Arab countries have expressed the belief that the United States is somehow responsible for the Lebanese tragedy. The charge is being heard more often since the recent Syrian military intervention.

Washington's well-publicized role in relaying information and perhaps guidance to Israel about the Syrian move has given rise to a popular theory that the United States is supporting Syria's ambitions in Lebanon in hope that the Palestinians will be crushed, to Israel's benefit.

"I think it is time for the U.S. to make an unequivocal declaration if it is not guilty," an Arab diplomat, normally sympathetic to Washington, said the other day. "Maybe nobody would believe you, but I think a clear statement would help."

Blaming Others

There is a tendency among Arabs to blame anyone but themselves for their inability to achieve the unity they all profess to seek. The United States, the Soviet Union, the former colonial powers, the oil companies and the Zionists are the usual scapegoats, even when there is no credible evidence of their involvement in any given crisis.

The decision by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to send retired Ambassador Dean Brown on a peace mission to Lebanon was seen as further evidence of U.S. machinations because Mr. Brown was Washington's ambassador to Jordan during "black September," the 1970 war in which King Hussein crushed Palestinian forces and expelled the guerrillas from his country.

The case against the United States was stated in its extreme form this month by Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He accused Washington of "a sordid plot directed not only against the Lebanese and Palestinian people but against the entire Arab world from the Gulf to the Atlantic." He said the United States wanted to bring the whole region into the "American sphere of influence," a view held by many Palestinians who viewed with suspicion the months of improving relations between Washington and Damascus that preceded the Syrian intervention.

Student Demonstration

In Marxist-dominated Southern Yemen, students and workers demonstrated against the Syrian move, calling it a "new link in the chain of American conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian revolution."

It is not only in the extremist or leftist countries that the United States is being criticized. Here in Egypt, where the United States has been in high favor, editorial writers who usually reflect official thinking have been saying the same things.

"Nobody would believe America's claims that all it did was to keep silent over the entry of the Syrian Army into Lebanon," Mustafa Amin wrote in the mass-circulation Al-Akhar. "The truth is that the United States convinced Syria to move and advised the Israeli leaders that the invasion was in their own interest."

Officials' Views

Some Foreign Ministry officials have expressed much the same view in private conversations. Oddly, the day before Mr. Amin's column appeared, the same paper, the largest in the Arab

U.S. Envoy Dies in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

assy spokesman said that the ambassador was observing "normal security precautions."

As the 14-month-old civil war turned increasingly violent and unpredictable, the embassy's security staff sharply reduced the movement of official U.S. personnel, who are generally housed near the embassy building.

The 59-year-old Mr. Meloy, who had been an ambassador to Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, was a bachelor. He arrived here a month ago but had not yet presented his credentials to President Saleem Frangieh, who has taken refuge in the port town of Jounieh.

He succeeded Ambassador McMurtrie Godley, who resigned for health reasons.

On the battlefield, fighting died down in Lebanon today following announcements that Syria had agreed to lift its blockades of Beirut and other cities and that the Lebanese Christians had agreed to a pan-Arab peace-keeping force for their country.

For the first time in weeks, Moslem and Christian broadcasts made no mention of any fighting anywhere in the country. During the night, however, 45 persons were killed and 62 were wounded in Moslem-Christian clashes, police reported.

An official said 10 Palestinians were killed last night and 11 were wounded when Syrian tanks and artillery shelled two Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

Staging Area

For the moment, the Syrians maintained their siege of Lebanon's coastal cities and the Arab region in the south, a staging area for guerrilla raids into Israel.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salem Jalloud, after meetings in Damascus and Beirut, announced last night that Syria had agreed to lift its siege and then, after the Christians and Moslems had reached a peace agreement, to withdraw from Lebanon.

Maj. Jalloud was also reported to have started mediation to head off a possible military confrontation between Syria and Iraq over the Lebanese crisis.

The breakthrough on the truce agreement occurred last night when Christian factions under President Frangieh agreed to drop their opposition to the Arab League truce force following "clarifications and assurances" from Arab League General-Secretary Mahmoud Rida that the Arab force would be here only to observe and would not replace the Syrians as the main enforcers of Lebanon's precarious peace.

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ALPINE DAIRY WOMAN—Proudly presenting her biggest bell-ringer, Anna Walch is back on the summer pasture 5,900 feet above sea level near Berchtesgaden in West Germany. At the age of 80 she still tends 20 head of cattle.

Troops Reportedly Drunk

Rhodesia Tea Farm Shelled For 2d Time by Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 16 (UPI)—Mozambique Army troops have blasted a Rhodesian border tea estate with rocket and mortar fire for the second time in five days, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the three-hour barrage, fired from about 500 yards inside Mozambique on Monday, caused no injuries. He said that the attack was made because of "indiscipline among the Frelimo border troops."

Last Thursday, Mozambique soldiers made a similar attack on the Zona tea estate with a three-hour bombardment of rockets and mortars.

Rhodesian Air Force Hunter jet fighters attacked the frontier town of Espungabera, from which the attack was made, putting Frelimo mortars and rockets out of action and blowing up an ammunition dump. The Rhodesian retaliation was the first.

Slaying in Chile Of U.S. Citizen Is Subject of Inquiry

SANTIAGO, June 16 (WP).—The U.S. Embassy here said, this week that it will ask the Chilean government for clarification of the circumstances of the death of a U.S. citizen, Charles Horman, in the days following the 1973 military coup.

An embassy spokesman confirmed that a report on the status of the case had been sent to the State Department in Washington. He said it summarized the embassy's efforts to learn how the man died and included new allegations by a former Chilean intelligence agent who has taken refuge in the Italian Embassy here.

The agent, Rafael Gonzalez Verdugo, 41, said in an interview with The Washington Post last week that he heard Chilean military officials order Mr. Horman killed because "he knew too much." Mr. Gonzalez said that a man dressed in North American clothing, whom he took to be a CIA agent, was in the room at the time.

Mr. Horman's bullet-riddled body was found on a Santiago street during the fighting that followed the military overthrow of Salvador Allende's Socialist regime on Sept. 11, 1973.

"Embassy officials have been in touch with Mr. Gonzalez after we were informed of his statements regarding the death of Mr. Horman," the spokesman said. "We intend to ask the Chilean government to clarify the points raised by Mr. Gonzalez."

Japan, Australia Sign Cooperation Treaty

TOKYO, June 16 (UPI)—Japan and Australia signed a basic treaty of friendship and cooperation today promoting bilateral trade as well as strengthening political, social and cultural ties between the two countries.

The wide-ranging treaty insures the signatories of a continuing stable economic relationship and accords nationals of both countries a standard of treatment equivalent to most-favored-nation status when visiting the other country.

Measles in Japan

TOKYO, June 16 (UPI)—German measles remained rampant in Japan in May, affecting more than 280,000 children, the Health and Welfare Ministry reported.

Commission Survives Vote By EEC Body

STRASBOURG, June 16 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community Commission survived its first vote of confidence today when the community's Parliament rejected a censure motion that would have forced the Commission to resign.

The motion presented by British and Danish conservative deputies accused the 12-man Commission of bungling plans to reduce the EEC's longstanding excess of skimmed milk powder caused by years of surplus milk production.

Assembly President Georges Spenale announced that the motion had been rejected, 109-18, after a roll call of the 198-member Parliament.

The vote was the first in the 18-year history of the Common Market.

Big-Bloc Backing

Survival of the Commission, whose four-year term expires in December, was virtually assured during a debate yesterday when the two largest political blocs in the Parliament—the Socialists and the Christian Democrats—promised to vote against the motion.

In their motion, the conservatives said that the Commission had "lamentably failed" to effectively shrink the community's surplus of skimmed milk powder, currently estimated at more than 1 million tons.

They also accused the EEC executive of mismanaging a plan to reduce the surplus by requiring pig and poultry farmers to mix some of the powder into animal feed.

Commission president Francois-Xavier Ortoli denied the charges of incompetent management and said that the plan was a temporary measure that would not significantly reduce the milk powder surplus.

The latest toll took to 45 the number of white and black Rhodesian troops killed since the start of the year. The army says that 414 black guerrillas have died in that time.

UN Council Renews Mandate Of Peace Force for Cyprus

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 16 (NYT).—The Security Council approved a six-month renewal of the mandate of the UN peace force in Cyprus in a vote concluded last night 17 minutes before the scheduled midnight expiration of its term.

The renewal resolution, approved by a vote of 13-0, also urged the warring Greek and Turkish communities on the Mediterranean island to work harder to reach a settlement of their dispute and asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to assist them and report back by Oct. 30.

China, as usual, did not participate in the vote because of Peking's opposition to the use of peace-keeping forces. It was joined by Berlin, formerly Dahomey, which disapproved of the terms of the renewal resolution.

Eight-Hour Delay

The representative of the Greek-Cypriot government in Nicosia held up Council action for eight hours in an unsuccessful effort to revise the resolution. He wanted it to reflect Nicosia's charges that Turkish troops occupying 40 per cent of the island are continuing to expel Greek Cypriots from the northern areas and to "colonize" the areas with Turkish settlers from the mainland.

Before the vote, Foreign Minister John Christofides of Cyprus, in behind-the-scenes negotiations, told Council members that without the demanded changes the Rhodesian government might not agree to the renewal of the 2,900-member buffer force. He warned that this would create in the east Mediterranean a dangerous power vacuum which could suck in other countries.

But the Turkish Cypriots were adamant against change, threatening not to permit the peace force to operate in areas they control if the text were altered as Nicosia demanded.

The final text does cite restrictions on the peace force's ability to function freely in the Turkish areas but balances this criticism with the assertion that there has been some progress.

Diplomats of neutral nations were not optimistic about the prospects for future progress in Cyprus negotiations.

The latest round of talks between the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities was held in Vienna in February. Since then, the Greek side has accused the Turkish side of renegeing on the promises made.

Senate Votes Bill On Disclosure of Lobbying Action

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—The Senate approved yesterday the first legislation in 30 years that would increase the public disclosure of lobbying activities in Congress.

The bill, which passed 82-8, now goes to the House of Representatives, where a judicial subcommittee is drafting similar legislation. However, with time beginning to run out in the current congressional session, it was uncertain whether a lobbying-disclosure measure will get through both houses this year.

The Senate bill is designed to replace a 1948 law that has seldom been enforced and that is widely regarded as being too vague in requiring lobbyists to register and report their expenditures.

According to the General Accounting Office, only one successful prosecution has been brought against lobbyists for failure to register in the last 30 years.

No Anti-Red Drive, as in '48

American Kin Not Organizing To Influence Voting in Italy

By William E. Farrell

PROVIDENCE, R.I., June 16 (NYT).—In 1948, thousands of Italian-Americans, fearful of strong Communist gains in Italy's first postwar elections, banded together and inundated their relatives with letters urging them to reject "the Reds."

Anti-Communist radio broadcasts were beamed from the United States to Italy, some Italians in the United States talked of "going home" to vote, and the U.S. government sent 360,000 packages of cigarettes to Sicily to "spur Italian workers."

This weekend, Italy will hold general elections in which the Communists could emerge as the country's largest party. But there are no indications that Italian-Americans have mounted an organized anti-Communist effort on the order of 1948, although individually many of them are concerned about possible Communist gains.

Italian-Americans interviewed in recent days were nearly unanimous in agreeing that there was far more to be done among the 25 million U.S. citizens of Italian descent over the plight of Italy's recent earthquake victims than over the results of the impending national elections.

Variety of Reasons

Those interviewed, whose political beliefs and sympathies ranged across the political spectrum, offered a variety of reasons why they thought there had not been an organized effort to try to influence Italy's political situation.

The reasons range from assertions that a generation gap has diluted interest in the internal politics of Italy to feelings that the activities of 1948 represented a passé paternalism that would be resented by Italians this year.

Thomas DiPippo, a young Italian-American businessman and community leader here, said: "There's no such Italian movement in this country. No such thing at all. This isn't 1948."

Most Italian-Americans, Mr. DiPippo noted, were second and third generation and "you don't have the ties to the old country you used to have."

Little Liked

He had little liking, he said, for the ruling Christian Democrats in Italy—the subject of numerous scandals and still less liking for the Communists.

At Angelo's Restaurant in Providence's Federal Hill section, a large Italian community, Mr. DiPippo's brother, Robert, a lawyer who described himself as a conservative, said he thought the Italian Communists might make gains because of dissatisfaction with the Christian Democrats.

"It's the working man's way of letting those Christian Democrats know that they know of the scandals and those scandals—wow!" Robert DiPippo said.

The Rev. Decimo Crevaldi, a native of Italy who has worked in Federal Hill for about eight years, said: "I don't see how the people who live here can make a judgment on the political situation of another country."

"Arrogance" Seen

Father Crevaldi said he felt that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's comment that the United States might have to "reassess" relations involving such entities as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the Communists share power in Italy "to me seemed a little of arrogance."

Ennio Roberti, editor of an Italian-American newspaper, the Echo, is also a publicity representative of the Italian-American community.

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Poultry Man Is Kidnapped By 3 in Rome

ROME, June 16 (UPI).—A man kidnapped early today, less than 24 hours after police hit a meat importer who was abducting a Monday.

Rinaldo Feneriani, 52, who owns a poultry and egg business, was kidnapped as he left his home at 4 a.m. to go to work.

Members of his family, who witnessed the kidnapping, said police he was seized by the masked men armed with machine guns and pistols and put into a car.

Other meat and poultry dealers later announced they would close their shops if Mr. Feneriani was not released within 24 hours. Some of these were using a 6th in 6 Weeks.

Mr. Feneriani was the son of a person kidnapped in Rome last month, said six weeks. Four are still in a missing. The identity of Mr. Feneriani's kidnappers was not known.

On Monday, a self-styled "Citizens' Committee" protested from 42, high most prices kidnapped since 1970 and 1 importer Giuseppe Ambrosio, 33, was kidnapped and taken to a bed in smokers' deced abandoned girls' boarding school.

The kidnappers threatened to kill him if 71 Rome butcher shopkeepers did not stop beef today at midnight a record fourth the current price.

Police found Mr. Ambrosio's car in 1974. He was guarding him, said a man named Serenino morning him, said. He said both Mr. Ambrosio's kidnappers increased the Rome Butchers' Association's restriction sought to go ahead with the sale on a rate sale to avert reprisals. He said should be the most earmarked for sale half the meat from the municipal slaughterhouse would come to the butcher shops. He said he was allowed in the block the crime of extortion is now, despite being carried out.

Romanian Cabinet Is Purged Defense Minister Loses Post

BELGRADE, June 16 (WP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has carried out a surprise purge of his government, ousting several key Communist leaders including the defense minister, Gen. Ion Iosub.

The changes, made yesterday, were announced today by the Romanian news agency Agerpres, and they seem to reflect continued growth of Mr. Ceausescu's personal power as well as his growing unwillingness to tolerate criticism.

Gen. Iosub was one of those who helped Mr. Ceausescu assume full power in 1965. He had been defense minister since 1968. He was replaced by his chief of staff, Col. Ion Coman.

The other officials ousted yesterday were Education Minister Paul Niculescu-Mizil, once No. 8 man in the party; Health Minister Radu Puiu, who held the post for only a few months; and George Cioba, who was the first secretary of Bucharest's Communist party organization.

Western diplomats in Bucharest said that all the newly appointed officials were persons known as "loyal party apparatchiks." Nicolae Niculescu was appointed health minister, while Suzanne Gedes, vice-chancellor of the Bucharest Polytechnic School, was named education minister. No replacement for Mr. Cioba was announced.

The changes followed a recent widespread purge of cultural and propaganda institutions. "The most affected seem to have been Romanian journalists, whose professional association, the Union of Journalists, was abolished and replaced by a Council on Journal-

istic-Publishing Activities, with 10 members of the Union of Typographers, members of Nicolae Ceausescu's inner circle.

Mr. Niculescu-Mizil, 59, was a member of the Politburo Executive Committee of the party, although officials believe that they will be given a more active role in the party's internal affairs.

In an apparent effort to wipe the appearance of a split at the top, the three men were all largely honorific new jobs. Niculescu-Mizil was appointed chairman of a state commission; Gen. Iosub and Col. Coman were named deputy ministers without their functions being specified. "There are no new deputy ministers."

The demolition of senior officials was viewed by Western diplomats in Bucharest as further reduction of the number of persons in leadership who are able to voice different views from those held by the President.

French Chief of Staff Is Praised by Peking

HONG KONG, June 16 (UPI).—China yesterday praised the French armed forces chief for urging his country to play a more active role in Western defense system against the Soviet bloc.

The New China News Agency mentioned here said that Mr. Mery's proposals were caused by the criticism of Gen. Mery's proposals for the French "team debate and real expansion." Gen. Mery chief of staff of the French armed forces recently visited China.

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Jimmy Who?

Emergence of Carter Leaves Trail of Baffled Foreigners

MUSKEL, June 16 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter, the apparent winner of the Democratic presidential nomination, is still "Jimmy Who?" to much of the rest of the world.

President Ford we know. Most editor Yuri Popov said. "But who is Carter? Who is backing him? The Paris magazine L'Express said the former Georgia governor "is a self-made man." But Swiss newspaper Der Bund said, "The current impossibility of being able to classify, both character and politically, and socially in foreign policy, a man stands a very good chance of becoming the president of the superpower is amazing and a frightening."

Correspondents in Western Europe and the Soviet Union, Africa and the Middle East questioned

leaders, opinion-makers and citizens on their impressions of Mr. Carter. Mr. Ford and Ronald Reagan and on the U.S. election, which, sooner or later, will affect most people in the world.

Many responded to Mr. Ford with faint praise—"He's no great brain but at least he appears to be honest," a London newsman said. The Paris daily Le Monde called Mr. Reagan "a second-rate man."

But with Mr. Carter, there was general bafflement.

"Africa knows little of Carter," said Henry Githigira, editor of Nairobi's Evening Standard. "We haven't been able to assess him yet and as far as his policies in Africa go, he doesn't even know them himself yet."

"We would very much like to know something more about Carter's real policies, especially in foreign affairs," Swiss member of parliament Jean Ziegler said. "We know next to nothing right now."

A Swiss banker, when asked about Mr. Carter's economic and monetary thinking, complained that "political uncertainties in America only serve to confuse monetary markets and possibly harm the dollar."

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat said that he knows "nothing about Carter or his policies which he has not expounded." Mr. Sadat praised Mr. Ford, however, as "a charming man, straightforward, who respects his word and earns your confidence."

He reflected the true image of the United States.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that whoever wins will have to continue the policy of détente. But the West German newspaper Die Welt lamented that "no one knows yet what foreign policy Carter would pursue."

In London, the Economist magazine said, "People respect the President, but he 'consciously fails to burn them on an art of which Mr. Reagan is a master.'"

Knowledgeable Russians, both in and out of power, predicted that Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford will be nominated, but worried about Mr. Reagan, whom they jump with Sen. Henry Jackson and Alabama Gov. George Wallace as "extremists."

"Is Carter a good man?" editor Popov asked. "Who is backing him? Somebody must be putting up money for him. We Russians like to deal with people we know," he added. "As I know we know Ford, we know what he is likely to do."

Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese seemed too preoccupied with their own turbulent politics to pay much attention to the U.S. campaign.

But Spanish Social Democrat Antonio Garcia Lopez, who visited the United States last month, praised Mr. Carter as the man who "has reversed the hope and best strength of the American tradition of fair play."

In South Africa, Michael Barrett, director of international affairs at Witwatersrand University, criticized Mr. Reagan's African policies as "uninformed."

"Although his policy stand indicates he would be easier on the [white] governments in South Africa," Mr. Barrett said, "there's some skepticism that he's not really aware of the complexity."

Mr. Carter's Southern background, on the other hand, "gives him special insight into problems of different races being forced to adapt," Mr. Barrett said.

French commentators, so often critical of the United States, saw the U.S. pre-election uncertainty as a sign of strength. If the suspense over the new U.S. president lasts until November, that is "the price of a true democracy," a French television commentator said.

The magazine Le Point said that the United States is "revitalized" after Watergate and Vietnam. "In this eternally new country," it said, "a new man, chosen by universal suffrage, can enter into the magic circle of the great and powerful. Look out for the United States—it had a brief sleep and an energetic awakening."

Vote on Hays Job Put Off a Week

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—House Democrats voted today to put off for a week a vote on stripping Ohio's Rep. Wayne Hays of his Administration Committee chairmanship despite growing public reaction to sex-scandal allegations involving congressmen.

The caucus voted "overwhelmingly" to go along with Speaker Carl Albert's proposal to delay action against the ailing congressman, according to Rep. Paul Thomas, D-Miss.

Rep. Hays is in a Barnesville, Ohio, hospital after taking an overdose of sleeping pills June 10 following allegations that he put a woman on his staff to serve as his mistress. His doctors have urged him not to return to Washington for another three weeks.

Ford Signs Bill For Ex-Queen To Live in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—President Ford today signed a bill granting permanent residence status to Hope Wankary, the U.S.-born wife of the deposed king of Siam.

She renounced American citizenship in 1963 when she married the then-crown prince of the Himalayan kingdom. She had been seeking its restoration but faced congressional opposition to full restoration of her citizenship.

She is now living in the United States with her two children.

The king was overthrown by pro-Indian legislators. He was under house arrest and the country has become an Indian protectorate.

Lower in U.S. are Smoking Cigarettes

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—The proportion of adult Americans smoking cigarettes decreased in the last five years, a new survey shows.

The survey, by the Public Health Service, showed that 35.8 per cent of adult Americans smoked cigarettes in 1970 and 42.5 per cent in 1975.

The percentage of adult who smoke fell from 42.5 to 35.8 between 1970 and 1975.

Among adult women, the percentage of smokers declined from 40.5 to 30.5.

An Agriculture Department survey in March showed that Americans smoked a record 607 cigarettes last year, 7 billion more than in 1974.

The Public Health Service survey showed that both smokers and nonsmokers increasingly are being placed on where retail smoking should be allowed.

More than half the smokers in the present time would like to be allowed to smoke in fewer places than now, despite the fact that there are more and more restrictions on places where people are allowed to smoke.

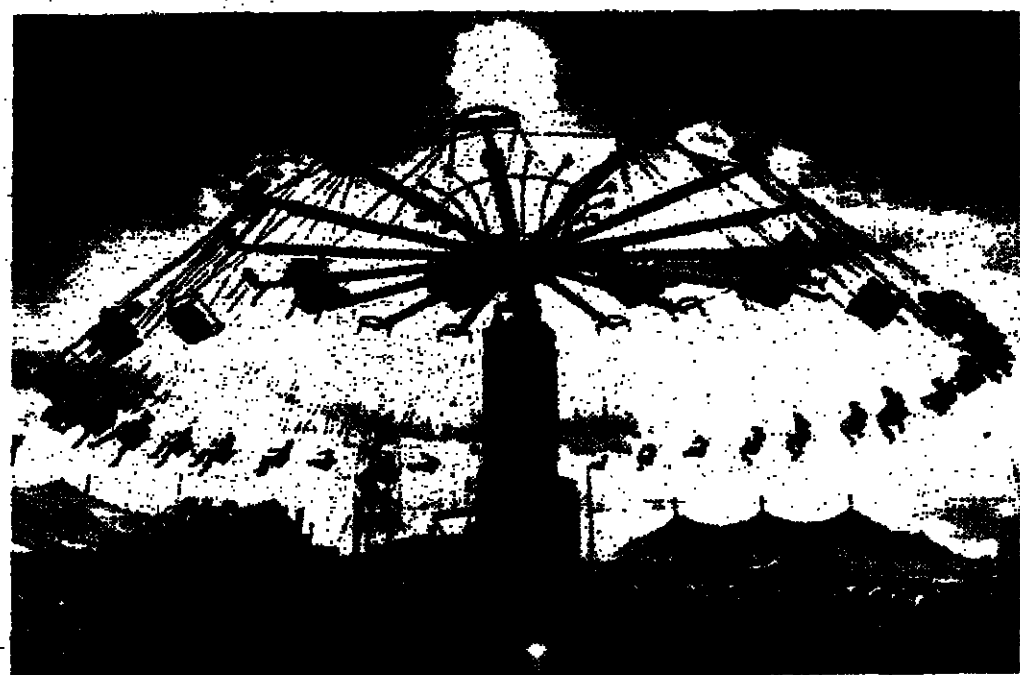
Public Health Service said the report notes a change in kind of cigarettes that most Americans are smoking.

The average cigarette now smokes 18.3 milligrams of tar and 1.1 milligrams of nicotine, compared with 24.5 milligrams of tar and 1.1 milligrams of nicotine in 1965.

Dr. Daniel Horn, director of the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, said the average cigarette produced 1.1 times as much tar and 2.3 milligrams of nicotine.

There was one pessimistic note in the report: Smoking among women in the generally bullish report on changes in smoking habits in the 11 years since the U.S. surgeon general urged in 1964 that smoking is bad for health and is linked to increased incidences of lung cancer and heart disease.

In 1964, two-thirds of U.S. men smoked. In 1975, the number had fallen to one in two, and by 1975, 41.3 per cent of that group smoked. The percentage of men between 35 and 44 who smoked also decreased—from 50.9 per cent in 1964 to 47.1 per cent last year.



GOING AROUND IN THE BEST OF CIRCLES.—Visitors to the Hawaii State Fair in Honolulu taking a late afternoon ride on a midway contraption called Yo-Yo.

Taiwan Team at MIT Learns Missile-Related Technology

By Edward Schumacher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16 (UPI).—A team of 15 engineers from a secret military research institute in Taiwan has been studying inertial guidance technology applicable to missiles at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the last 15 months.

The Taiwan government is paying \$917,000 for the team's instruction.

MIT has subcontracted almost \$400,000 of the total cost to Draper Laboratories, a top U.S. weapons research center.

Taiwan officials, a small number of MIT professors and the head of Draper, Albert Hill, say that the program is an economic development project. They say it is training Taiwan engineers to move into high technology industry, such as making navigation systems for planes and boats.

Others, encouraged by a small group of leftist, anti-Taiwan students at MIT, say that the program is primarily of military value.

Review Committee

Many State Department officials studying the program, and a review committee appointed by MIT, concluded recently that there is little commercial opportunity for Taiwan inertial navigation technology.

The 15 engineers admit that they are under contracts to return for four to five years to the Taiwan Ministry of Defense secret-weapons laboratory, the Chung Shan Research Institute.

MIT officials said they were unaware of these contracts until recently.

Several U.S. intelligence officials said that there is a secret project at the research institute to develop a medium-range missile and a nuclear device.

They said that Taiwan already has the expertise and material to build a nuclear device similar to the one exploded by India.

Taiwan has a small facility for separating plutonium, two research reactors and six nuclear power reactors under construction or in planning.

"Training Project"

"I'm not sure the United States should be involved in this kind of training project. I know that MIT should not be," said George Rathjens, an MIT arms-control expert who has at various times been chief scientist at the Pentagon and a White House strategic missile planner.

MIT president Jerome Weisner, responding to the review committee findings, pledged two weeks ago to revise the program in its remaining six months.

Ford Asks Congress For More Aid Funds

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—President Ford has asked Congress to appropriate \$55.75 million more for foreign aid, the extra money to go for international organizations and programs.

Of the amount sought for the next fiscal year, \$40 million would represent a voluntary contribution to the United Nations relief and work agency for Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. The balance would be a grant to the Indus Asian Development Fund to fulfill a pledge made earlier.

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Teamsters Vote 25% Increases To Union Chiefs

LAS VEGAS, June 16 (AP).—Ignoring the union's critics, delegates to the national convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters voted their top officers a 25-per-cent pay increase yesterday and approved an increase in dues to help pay for it.

Only two voices of dissent were heard among the 2,300 convention delegates.

Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons was later re-elected for a five-year term without dissent, received a \$31,000 annual pay rise, to \$158,000. He is already the highest paid union president in the United States and benefits from other allowances and expenses.

A delegate from Detroit Local 299, Peter Camarata, attempted to introduce a resolution limiting salaries so as to "alleviate the critics of the union." But Mr. Fitzsimmons cut him off, saying, "there will be no criticism of union officers."

The pay for vice-presidents was raised from \$18,000 to \$22,500 a year, while that for general organizers was increased from \$30,000 to \$37,500.

Dues will be increased each October during the next five years by a maximum of \$2 a month, with the eventual goal to make monthly dues equal to two hours' pay. Teamsters currently pay a minimum \$8-a-month dues.

15 U.S. Rockets Lost in Germany

WILDFLECKEN, West Germany, June 16 (UPI).—Fifteen anti-tank rockets have disappeared from the U.S. Army's maneuver grounds here and probably have been stolen, West German police reported today.

Police said that the Army reported the disappearance of the shoulder-fired M-72 light anti-tank rockets last Friday, after a U.S. maneuver. An Army spokesman said that a routine inventory disclosed the shortage.

"An investigation is being made," he said. "It is not known if they have been stolen. There always is the possibility that the original inventory entry was wrong."

Signs of Mounting Violence Noted

Britain Fears Hot Summer of Race Conflict

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Britain may be in for a long hot summer of racial tension. Five men—three nonwhites and two whites—have been killed in London in the last three weeks and clashes have occurred in several cities.

The Observer, the Sunday newspaper, warned of "a time bomb ticking away" in the ghettos of West Indian, African and Asian immigrants.

"The situation is like a powder keg," said Ravi Jain, leader of the National Association of Indian Youth. "All it needs is a match."

There is a nationwide surge of feeling against black and brown immigrants from former colonies and fears that the economically troubled country will be swamped by them. White rightists of the militant National Front and colored youths supported by white leftists have battled in London, Bradford, Blackburn and other cities.

Two weeks ago, police officers battled with young Asian rioters in Southall, a West London district where half the 50,000 population is Asian, after whites stabbed a young Sikh to death. Angry Asians later marched through the streets chanting "We want blood!"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, condemned recent demonstrations against colored immigrants as "a disgrace to Britain, likely to do incalculable harm to community relations."

Syed Alavi Razi, general secretary of the Standing Conference of Asian Organizations, warned, "We may not be able to keep the lid on in Asian communities indefinitely in the face of violent racist attacks."

Sir Robert Mark, London's out-

spoken police commissioner, warned last week that black militants in the British capital were becoming more violent, and that white policemen were their main targets.

Britain has about 2 million nonwhite Asians, West Indians and Africans. This is only 3.2 per cent of the total population of 56 million, but most of them are concentrated in London and industrial cities such as Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester and Leeds.

Since World War II, when nonwhites from Commonwealth countries began flocking to the mother country, there have been periodic outbreaks of racial hostility. But none came near the scale of the

racial violence in Detroit, Los Angeles and other U.S. cities.

Trouble has been brewing for years in the black ghettos, especially in London, because of discrimination in jobs, housing and education. Unemployment among young blacks is about 20 per cent, twice the rate for young whites. The police say the crime rate is rising alarmingly.

The current crisis began two months ago when James Callaghan succeeded Sir Harold Wilson as prime minister. Nonwhites consider Mr. Callaghan hostile to them because he restricted immigration when he was home secretary six years ago. On becoming prime minister, he fired Alex Lyon as Home Office minister in charge of immigrant affairs. Immigrants regarded Mr. Lyon as a friend and he contended that he was fired because he "tried to get justice for the blacks."

Tension rose perceptibly after a confidential Foreign Office report predicting a wave of Asian immigrants was leaked to Enoch Powell, the rightist crusader against nonwhite immigration.

The arrival last month of several hundred Asian refugees from Malawi increased the anger of lower-class whites fearing competition for scarce jobs. Tempers were raised more when the government housed several of the Asian families temporarily in an expensive hotel at public expense.

Although immigration laws have been tightened in the last few years, an estimated 50,000 nonwhites came last year. Most had British passports or relatives living here. The Foreign Office report said that up to 250,000 Asians are waiting to come; it gave no estimate for the blacks in Africa and the West Indies.

A draft bill was adopted at the weekly Cabinet meeting to give France exploration and exploitation rights on and under the seabed and in all waters up to 200 miles from any French territory, a government spokesman said.

A law of Dec. 30, 1968, concerning exploration of the continental shelf and exploitation of its natural resources, would be extended to apply to the new zone, he said. The law on fishing rights in territorial waters would also be applied to the whole of the new zone. The present fishing limit is 12 miles.

The brandy Napoleon did not drink



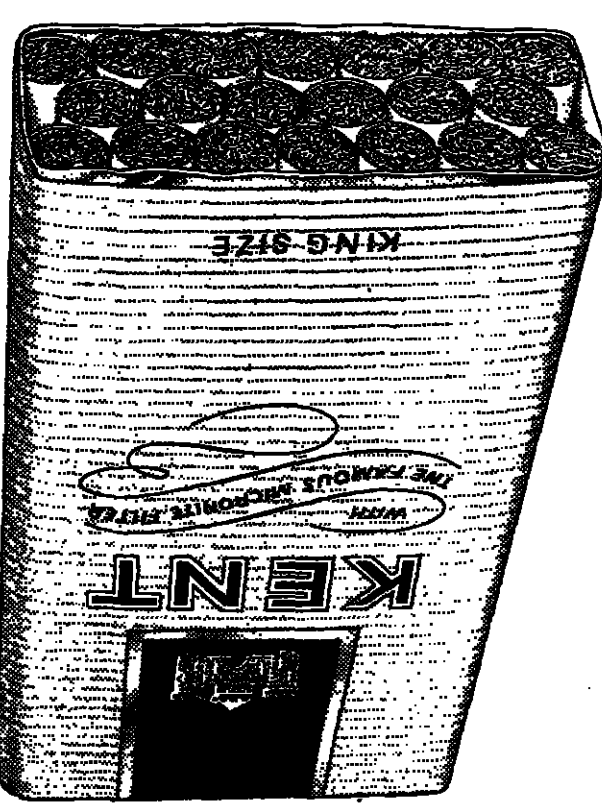
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sunday - 7 p.m. - 8 p.m.

STEIN

News Analysis

UN's Habitat Parley Urged Moderation in City Planning

By Paul Goldberger

ANCOOVER, British Columbia, June 16 (AP)—Habitat '76, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, came out strongly for public participation in community planning, and for a more moderate approach to urban renewal when renewal of urban neighborhoods is not possible.

The conference also urged that the city be a major determinant in community design. These ideas have been promoted by planners and citizens for years. But it was at

the Habitat conference, which has completed a two-week meeting here, that they, for the first time, were given official government sanction on an international basis.

A New York planner affiliated with the Institute of Public Administration, Charles Ascher, said: "Habitat will send people home with the reinforcement of judgment, and that is more important than coming up with brand new ideas."

Long Debate

The process of getting governments to endorse what planners have been saying for a long time was not a simple one. It involved two weeks of debate among delegates who often argued for hours over a single phrase.

But in the end a document emerged that would have been unthinkable five years ago. The general philosophy of the document is what planners often summarize as "Jane Jacobs"—a reference to the author whose 1961 book, "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," played a major role in shifting the philosophy of planning away from the total approach of urban renewal and toward a more modest philosophy based on the retention of much of the existing cityscape.

It has become a virtual orthodoxy among planners in areas ranging from New York, where the Planning Commission not long ago proposed a series of "mini-plans" to replace master planning, to developing countries that are emphasizing small-scale development and traditional architecture instead of Western-style projects.

Urban Sprawl

The Habitat guidelines also ask that economic growth at any cost is not desirable, describe urban sprawl as "toxic, wasteful and ecologically destructive," and urge planning "based on a realistic assessment of the resources actually available for development."

The conference endorsed planning based on local, rather than national or worldwide, concerns. While suggesting that members of the UN establish national housing policies, the guidelines recommend standards that would be "evolutionary, realistic and sufficiently adaptable to local culture and conditions" and that would "reduce the dependence on foreign technology, resources and materials."

The delegates also called for housing standards to be "tested in real-life conditions" and to be "based on the assessment of real needs rather than the adaptation of imported requirements." This could have been a response to the frequent criticism of many large-scale developments as having been planned abstractly and without sufficient concern for living patterns.

The conference also endorsed regional planning, hardly radical in itself, but it moved beyond polite conversation to state firmly the urgent need for modification of boundaries of metropolitan areas to correspond to functional and natural limits—a provision that for some cities would be interpreted to mean the annexation of suburban counties.

Political Overtones

Clearly, this new attitude on the part of governments is not without political overtones. It represents an attempt on the part of richer Western nations to deal with the growing anger on the part of their populations about the quality of the physical environment. Perhaps more significantly, it represents an attempt on the part of the developing nations to assert their own identities.

An indicator of the new mood was a film sent to the conference by Britain, outlining its planning and renewal programs since World War II. The film admitted the failure of early bulldozing and rebuilding plans, saying that "sweeping planning brings blight."

It argued that planning was best carried out on a small, socially oriented scale. The film showed the Le Corbusier, the French architect whose ville radieuse plans for towers in parks formed the basis of much contemporary planning, and concluded by saying, "the biggest is not necessarily the best."

Note by Vatican on Habitat Talks Called Unbiased

ANCOOVER, British Columbia, June 16 (AP)—The Vatican said for the controversial declaration of principle at the UN Habitat conference because it did not believe it was anti-Semitic, a member of the Vatican delegation said this week.

Boucher of the board of the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, said racism paragraph to which he and some Western nations objected was worded very carefully. The paragraph urges all people to struggle against apartheid, racism and discrimination, and to be "anti-apartheid and anti-racism," but it was not specific, he said. Canada and other countries voted against the declaration, while 88 delegates voted for it.

Vietnam Will Act against 'Stubborn Elements,' It Says

ANGKOR, June 16 (AP)—Vietnam announced yesterday that the first of its unified National Assembly would deal with punishing "stubborn elements" among the population.

The broadcast by Hanoi radio appeared to indicate a tightening of control by the Communists. Previous broadcasts from Hanoi and Saigon had said that the 492-member body would deal with such issues as a new constitution, flag, national anthem and the setting up of an administrative machinery, but it did not mention punishment of "stubborn elements."

The announcement apparently referred to members of the U.S.-backed Saigon regime who had failed to cooperate with the 13 1/2-month-old communist government. Last week, South Vietnam announced that some "reactionaries" would be tried and others would be sent to re-education camps for three years.

Refugees and refugees leaving Vietnam recently have said authorities there are tightening economic, political and social controls over the population. Repatriations are under way in parts of Vietnam for the assembly session, which will begin in the last week of this month.

Mercenary Chief Admits Violating Rules of Honor

JANDA, Angola, June 16 (AP)—While mercenary leader of Custer George, alias Col. Juan, stepped before an Angolan judge today and admitted violating the "rules of military honor" of the civil war.

The Cypriot Briton was expectedly asked by Judge Jesus Teixeira da Silva to make a statement on his own behalf. So far in the six-day trial he had declined to say anything except to take responsibility for the actions of his mercenary band.

"As a soldier, and knowing the rules of military honor, do you love you acted according to the rules?" the judge asked. George replied quietly: "No, sir."

"Do you want to say anything in your defense?" the judge asked.

"No, sir," Mr. George repeated. He is alleged to have killed 13 others, including a measure of comrades who refused to fight for the losing side in a civil war, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Journalist Expelled

PARIS, June 16 (AP)—A French journalist, a columnist for the Los Angeles Times, arrived here after being expelled from Angola yesterday. A report from Luanda today charged that her reporting contained attacks on the Angolan people, the republic and government.

Her expulsion came a few days after that of Robin Wright, a freelance journalist covering the Angolan war for The Washington Post and the Christian Science Monitor.



STUNTED CORN.—A cornfield in a grain and cattle-growing area west of Paris near Le Mans is a witness to the continuing drought that threatens crops in France.

OAU Split on Using Mauritius, Lacking Africans, for Summit

NAIROBI, June 16 (AP)—One of the most controversial meetings in 14 years of African summitry takes place this month far out in the Indian Ocean, on an island peopled mostly by non-Africans and financed heavily by black Africa's sworn enemy—the white-minority regime in South Africa.

The summit discussions will be devoted to routine African disputes and decolonization problems, and will probably take note of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's African tour last month. But its location on the island of Mauritius has become a major issue.

President Idi Amin of Uganda, for example, has complained that under the organization's rules, the choice of Mauritius as the summit site could lead to Queen Elizabeth's succeeding him as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. However remote, the possibility has stirred criticism around the continent where Britain was a colonial power until 15 years ago.

Chosen Last Year

Mauritius, one of the OAU's 47 members, was chosen as the site a year ago. But OAU Secretary-General William Eteki was forced to deny reports this month that the summit would be moved at the last minute to Addis Ababa, where the OAU has its headquarters.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, and more than half the population of the island are of Indian descent—part of an ethnic group subject to persecution in some parts of black Africa. Ironically, the conference will be held in the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, a hall being built as an Oriental culture center. Gandhi was the leader of India's independence movement.

Mauritius is more than 1,000 miles off the East African coast. A Nairobi newspaper, the Standard, said editorially that some African

'Arc' in Paris Gets a Fence

PARIS, June 16 (Reuters).—Workers have built a steel safety fence atop the Arc de Triomphe to prevent suicide attempts from the world's largest triumphal arch.

About 50 death leaps are believed to have been made from the 49-meter-tall structure, which was built between 1806 and 1836.

The Eiffel Tower has a system of safety cages, installed several years ago.



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Yugoslavia's Policy Is Tested by Serbian-Albanian Rivalry

By Dusko Doder

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, June 16 (AP)—Pointing to a field of red poppies, a Serbian, out observed that many persons believe that the intense color of the flowers is due to the blood of Serbian soldiers massacred here long ago by invading Turkish armies.

"Of course there are folk tales," he said, adding somewhat sheepishly, "but isn't it strange that the red poppies grow mostly in that area of the field of Kosovo where the battle was fought?"

The tale is told to visitors who stray into this remote area of mountain ranges and rich fields, where court-ship and hospitality coexist with outbreaks of violence, deep ethnic and religious hostilities and ancient customs of male domination. Its deeper meaning strikes at the heart of extraordinary complexities that make the province of Kosovo a problem in this multinational country.

The province was the site of the medieval Serbian kingdom that was destroyed by the Turks in 1389 in a fierce battle fought on the outskirts of this town. Today Kosovo is the home of a million-member ethnic Albanian minority that composes more than 74 per cent of its population. Altogether, there are 1.3 million Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Before the granting of home rule to Kosovo in the late 1960s, ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia were discriminated against. Since then, ethnic Albanians have replaced Serbs in key political and civil service jobs; ethnic Albanians have established a university in Pristina with nearly 30,000 students; the Albanian language has received official recognition, and heavy federal investments have poured into the schools, highways and factories of Kosovo.

The Albanian national affirmation gradually took on exclusivist overtones and in the last two years, as even included separatist ideas, especially among young Albanian intellectuals. This, in turn, has created a sense of unease among Kosovo Serbs, who are now privately complaining about discrimination.

For the Serbs, who are Yugoslavia's largest national group, with roughly 44 per cent of the 23 million inhabitants, the notion of losing what they regard as

their ancestral lands provokes profound if covert anger. Kosovo was the site of Serbia's medieval power and glory as well as its destruction.

What makes the web of ethnic, religious and linguistic relations even more complicated is the surging growth rate of Kosovo Albanians. Their annual average birth rate for more than a decade stood at more than 27 per 1,000 population. A continued exodus of Serbs from Kosovo also is contributing to the changing demographic picture.

The ethnic Albanians in Kosovo number almost half as many as the population of Albania itself (about 3 million).

Belgrade's relations with Albania have been poor since 1948. One of the most xenophobic nations of Europe, Albania is allied with China and is extremely hostile to Yugoslav "revisionists." Despite continued Albanian propaganda attacks on Yugoslavia, the Belgrade government has pursued a conciliatory line toward Tirana, apparently seeking to limit conflict with a neighbor which could potentially aggravate Yugoslavia's internal nationality conflicts.

A special relationship has existed for years between Kosovo and Albania. While Albanian borders are generally closed to the outside world, including Yugoslavia, Kosovo's ethnic Albanians can and do travel relatively freely to Albania.

Japanese Abandon Climb After 3 Die

ISLAMABAD, June 16 (Reuters).—A Japanese expedition has abandoned its attempt to scale the Gasherbrum-2 peak in northern Pakistan following the death of three climbers, a Japanese Embassy official said today, and survivors of the 12-man team are returning to Islamabad.

The embassy said that two of the men were killed when they fell into a crevasse on May 27, and the third died of exhaustion and altitude sickness five days later during a rescue bid.

Bonn Demands E. Germany Free 2 Border Police

BONN, June 16 (UPI)—West Germany today demanded the immediate release of two border policemen seized by East German border guards yesterday.

The government summoned Michael Kohl, East German representative in Bonn, to the Chancellery to receive a formal protest. Two previous protests made in East Berlin had no effect, spokesman Klaus Boelling said.

"This protest is not just a piece of paper," Mr. Boelling said. "It is not merely a gesture. It is to be taken very seriously."

The East Germans said the two border policemen had committed a provocation by penetrating about 50 yards into East German territory.

Hans Joerg Reuter, West German Interior Ministry spokesman, said, "The two border policemen obviously were ambushed."

In another border incident, East German guards early today fired about 100 shots at the Berlin Wall, West Berlin police reported. Police assumed a refugee was trying to flee but none was seen.

Portuguese Told Austerity Needed

LISBON, June 16 (Reuters).—Portugal's economy has begun to revive, but austerity measures are still needed to reduce a big trading deficit, according to Finance Minister Francisco Salgado Zenha.

He said on television this week that bank deposits have risen by 35 billion escudos (\$1.3 billion) since January. The proportion of firms showing a loss decreased to 43 per cent, from 68 per cent last year.

However, he said, Portugal is at present importing goods worth \$3.3 billion a year and exporting only half as much.

Multinationalism in Remote Mountains

Albania's cooperation with Kosovo is especially intensive in the fields of culture and education, with exchange programs of artists, experts and teachers and formal cooperation between the universities of Pristina and Tirana.

Since it was established six years ago, the university has been the seat not only of learning but also of strong nationalist feeling. Scores of young Albanian intellectuals and students were jailed

last year for having organized a "Kosovo National Liberation Movement" that demanded union with Albania.

The hope of Communist officials is that rapid industrialization of Kosovo and other backward areas will erase the disparity of economic development in different regions and create vested local economic interests in the Yugoslav Federation.

This, in essence, is behind Yugoslavia's evolution from the totalitarianism of the postwar years to the semipresidential authoritarianism of today—a change from political centralism to local home rule that encourages linguistic and cultural affirmation of all nationalities. Kosovo undoubtedly will be the major test for this policy.

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Cleaning Up the House

It must be frustrating to be a scrupulous congressman these days. Just when the general level of legislative ethics and performance has been improving a bit, some tawdry scandals come along to reinforce public cynicism about politicians in general and Congress in particular. The resulting discomfiture for honest legislators is nothing new; back in the 1880s, Lord Bryce wrote that the average congressman "seems to move about under a prima facie suspicion of being a jobber, and to feel that the burden of proof lies on him to show that the current jests on this topic do not apply to him." The consequential question now, as always, is how those who feel unfairly tainted decide to respond—whether they will merely try to disassociate themselves from the scandals, or whether they will finally change the rules and attitudes that have fostered such grubby goings-on.

There are several ways for legislators to react. One common ploy is the not-my-department dodge, which involves stating loudly that allegations of crimes should be pursued by the Justice Department, while matters of morality should be judged by each congressman's constituents. A complementary step is to detach oneself by casting off the colleague whose conduct has been offensive or embarrassing. Thus the House Democrats quickly forced Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, to resign as chairman of the party's Congressional Campaign Committee. That was a necessary bit of partisan self-defense, since the signature of Rep. Hays on future campaign checks would have been an enormous gift to dozens of Republican challengers.

But that is nothing more than a reflexive falling back to regroup. The problem is still there to be confronted. And subsequent revelations involving other members of Congress, other Elizabeth Rays, and other kinds of corruption make it clear that we are dealing with a lot more than the tyranny of Wayne Hays, much as he has come to embody the sleaziness of a system by which a weak-kneed Congress has allowed itself to be administered—and terrorized—by one of its members.

That system so affects the integrity of the House that the House must deal with it, regardless of what grand juries, courts or voters may do. That is especially true for two reasons with regard to Mr. Hays. First, the allegations against him involve not just a single count of paying someone who did not work, but a number of cases adding up to a pattern of misuse of congressional money, power and perquisites. Second, it was the House itself—not the voters back in Ohio—that gave Mr. Hays the power that he has wielded crudely and cunningly for several years. It was his colleagues who in 1971 gave the House Administration Committee the license to dole out office allowances—and who last year voted against retrieving even part of that authority. It was the colleagues of Mr. Hays who tolerated for many years the bullying about which they now complain. And as for all the

lavors that Mr. Hays parceled out, well, for every handout there has to be two hands—one that gives and one that takes.

Thus it would be shameful to try to brush off the scandals by merely banishing Mr. Hays. If he resigns from Congress before there has been an opportunity to examine his conduct, as some people were recommending before it was even clear what the charges were, the sighs of relief from Capitol Hill would be very nearly deafening. For then his colleagues could much more comfortably turn a blind eye to the pervasive problems of cronyism and corruption that would remain.

The hardest question has to do with how a conscientious House inquiry can best be pursued. The most logical forum is the Bipartisan Ethics Committee, which has just been granted an unlimited budget for the year. But that panel, after long soliloquies, may suddenly be overworked; it is already looking into the leaking of the Pike committee report and the conflict-of-interest charges against Rep. Robert Sikes, D-Fla. House Speaker Carl Albert has named a Democratic task force headed by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., to review abuses of committee funds and members' office accounts. No matter how diligent that panel may be, it is inadequate for the House majority to investigate itself—especially since the corruption involved is an institutional problem, not exclusively a Democratic one. Minority leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., has proposed creating a special bipartisan panel to conduct a full audit of the Administration Committee's operations. That is an excellent suggestion which the majority leadership ought to embrace.

This is not to say that House members should buck the problems to a new panel—call it the select committee on petty corruption, or whatever—and then go on as before while a leisurely study spins along. Instead, each representative ought to re-examine his own practices and exercise some self-discipline. (The congressional survival instinct, we gather, has already prompted some hasty housecleaning by individual members.) We are not advocating an era of political Comstockery in which ordinary human foibles and everyday political maneuvering will be proscribed. The standards that we have in mind—and those which we believe most voters would like to see applied—are rather elementary; they involve principles such as proper use of public funds, fair employment practices (including equal opportunity for women as serious employees instead of sex objects to be trifled with, or bartered in exchange for votes), and full disclosure of matters affecting public business. Some progress has already been made. It seems obvious, however, that public confidence cannot be regained and maintained until incumbents are far more willing to question each other's practices and deal forcefully with blatant abuses when the evidence of misconduct, as in this instance, is overwhelming.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The ILO on Trial

When the International Labor Organization marked its 50th anniversary in 1969, its distinguished contributions to improving the lot of the world's workers and their families were recognized by award of the Nobel Peace Prize. Less than a decade later ideological polarization within the world labor body has become so intense that its survival as a socially effective organization is in doubt.

Whether it still has a useful role to play is being tested in the world employment conference, now in session in Geneva. Delegates from 132 rich and poor countries are addressing themselves to easing the insecurity and poverty that degrade life for a billion people, the vast bulk of them in the developing countries.

If the final product is a collection of pieties aimed at papering over the substantial differences in approach among the market economies of the West, the Soviet bloc and the Third World, the conference will do little to shore up confidence in the ILO's continued worth. It will do even less if the attempt at consensus collapses and the conference winds up in another round of recriminations.

The questions at issue go far beyond a rerun of the battle over seating the Palestine Liberation Organization which monopolized the delegates' attention at the start.

The disappointing aspect of that episode was not the mechanical majority that made a PLO victory so predictable but the evidence it provided that the Third World countries remain more preoccupied with bloc politics than with concentrating on realistic solutions to problems that bear with special urgency

on their millions of unemployed and underemployed people.

The United States has been incontestably right in leading the opposition to efforts at politicizing the ILO. The whole point of Washington's threat to pull out of the organization next year is to engender reforms that would return it to its past course of constructive accomplishment. Unfortunately, what is still lacking is any evidence that this country has a positive program of even modest creativity to put before the employment conference—one that would supply proof the United States is in Geneva for some purpose other than to say "no."

It is scarcely enough for the U.S. delegation in Geneva to devote its energies to ridiculous position papers by the ILO staff, which question the "trickle down" benefits to the poorer countries of economic growth based on computerized technology and the spread of multinational corporations. Instead of merely rejecting all Third World proposals for some intermediate technology adapted to the needs of rural populations with neither skills nor schooling, the United States should offer initiatives comparable in imagination to those advanced by Secretary of State Kissinger at the UN last year and in Nairobi last month.

The answer to polarization in the ILO or any other international agency does not lie in rigidities on the part of this government almost as iron-corseted as those that control the spokesmen for the Communist countries, all of whom parade to the conference podium with ritualistic testimonials to their success in guaranteeing full employment by decree.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 17, 1901

ST. PETERSBURG—The employees of the Baltic Shipbuilding Yard, which is under the control of the Marine Board at St. Petersburg, went on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of pay for piecework. They also require a promise that the government will not place orders for the construction of ships with foreign countries, but will have them all built in Russian yards.

Fifty Years Ago

June 17, 1926

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—New Jersey politics and the Ku Klux Klan issue, both ever-present realities, met recently in a remarkable condition, broke out into a white heat yesterday when Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, denied permission to 20,000 Klansmen to parade through the city streets. Klan officials protested the ban but the mayor said he didn't want any trouble.



Italy: The Agnelli Candidacy

By Piero Sanavio

ROME—The presence of Umberto Agnelli on the Christian Democratic ticket in the Italian elections next weekend marks the defeat of an effort on the part of Italian progressive industrialists to create a political alternative to the party that has misruled Italy for a third of a century.

His candidacy, for a Roman district—the local Christian Democratic bosses would not let him run in Turin, his and Fiat's hometown, also indicates the failure of a policy that Umberto's better known brother, Fiat's president Giovanni Agnelli, had tried to put into force when he was the head of Confindustria, the Italian industrialists' association. "It's high time," he used to say then, "that industrialists and managers should engage in activities going well beyond the immediate interests of their own firms; if they don't, they will be submerged in the crisis of Italy's ruling classes."

What Giovanni Agnelli, his advisers and his friends had in mind was spelled out earlier this spring by a Fiat representative in a lecture at the Hudson Institute in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. "We have in front of us in Italy," the Fiat envoy said, "two alternative courses. The first is something very similar to the Portuguese solution, that is: a balance of power among the principal political parties and a de facto incapacity for any party to rule the country. The other solution calls for the creation of a new party, grouping the small traditional center parties (the Republican, the Social Democrat and the Liberal). This new party is already taking shape; it should absorb about 15 per cent of the votes and ought to counterbalance the strength of the Socialist party." The new party, in other words, meant to propose itself as an alternative both to the Christian Democrats and to the left; its leader was to be Giovanni Agnelli.

Pressure Applied

The plan did not materialize for several reasons; first of all, because of the opposition of the Christian Democrats. A lot of pressure was put on Giovanni to persuade him to give up the idea. One of the levers brought into play to push Agnelli from the political scene was Fiat's connection with longtime diplomat Edgardo Sogno, who was recently arrested on charges of plotting a coup d'état in 1974. After his arrest it became known that he had been, for mysterious reasons, on the Fiat payroll for several years—up to 1974.

The Agnelli plan also met with the opposition of the smaller parties that were not ready to disappear in a political merger. "We are sitting," said the Republican party's grand old man Ugo La Malfa, "on top of a mountain. On one side we look toward the Christian Democrats and on the other toward the Communists."

In David Binder's article (Herald Tribune, June 15), summarizing what appears to be an otherwise accurate history of the CIA, the statement is made that "... Miss Karalekas also found strange elements in the expanding U.S. intelligence effort, such as no correct estimate in 1950 on Communist intentions in Korea..."

"Strange" indeed! Since at least two very accurate estimates of those intentions existed before 1950, those had both received the concurrence of the other intelligence agencies and been sent forward to the National Security Council, I can speak with some authority on the matter since I was in charge of the agency's Korean desk from 1947 to 1949 and was responsible for the preparation of those estimates. They were entitled, respectively: "The Implementation of Soviet Objectives in Korea" and "The Current Situation in Korea."

It is not easy to quote precisely from memory after a lapse of more than 25 years, but the final paragraph of one of these estimates contained the following statement or one very close to it:

"The invasion and occupation of South Korea by the North will only be a matter of time, following the final withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South."

The signs were so obvious that there was no need to qualify that statement in any way.

We do not need many men to defend our stronghold." At the same time, however, La Malfa was counting on Guido Carli, former governor of the Bank of Italy, to join his party and present himself as a candidate. Carli stalled for weeks and eventually politely refused.

For Giovanni Agnelli and his friends, the next move—short of forming a new party—was to present themselves as candidates of the various center parties. However, bitter squabbles exploded when some industrialists expressed the opinion that none of them should get on the Christian Democratic ticket. Those who opposed this proposal, while admitting that the Christian Democratic party is the most corrupt political party in Italy, reminded their friends that the Christian Democrat bosses are still very strong and they take revenge in direct proportion to their strength.

'Keep Out'

It was at this point in the non-birth pangs of the proposed new party that Christian Democratic president Amintore Fanfani approached Giovanni Agnelli—who had been rumored on the point of presenting himself as a Republican party candidate. "If you mean to swing 300,000 votes to the Republicans," Fanfani said, "my party can do it for you. You had better keep out of all this, though."

In the meantime, the Social Democrats let Agnelli know that they were not ready to accept any industrialist on their ticket. "We have discovered our socialist soul," they said. Even the Republican party was leery of accepting Agnelli's candidature. "If Giovanni gets into our party," La Malfa said to a Republican union leader, "he'll do so in a personal capacity." Then La Malfa and Giovanni Agnelli met and talked things over. All went very well: at no point in their

conversation, it seems that La Malfa even expressed the opinion that Agnelli, if elected as a Republican, should become Italy's minister of foreign affairs.

The Christian Democrats, after having discouraged Agnelli, had not been idle; they made advances to Umberto Agnelli. Umberto accepted, very likely after discussing the matter with his elder brother.

With this, Giovanni gave up all the political ambitions that were still left in him after months of difficult and fruitless consultations and girded himself for an even more difficult task: to explain to his friends and backers that even the second hypothesis of political intervention—their own candidacies—was to be called off, at least as far as he was concerned. He convened a meeting of industrialists in his house in Rome. It was a sad and sorry get-together. Umberto's sister, Susanna, who is a candidate of the Republican party, must have at least a difference of opinion with him.

As things now stand in Italian politics, it is difficult to believe that, if the Christian Democratic party wins the elections, it will strive to make Italy into a modern and free country. Its strategy seems to be to compensate all foreseeable losses on its left by courting and absorbing the votes of the neo-Fascist MSI.

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Moscow's Choice: Ford or Carter?

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The Kremlin must now be deciding who its own favorite should be in the U.S. elections, and what it can do to help him. If the final contest should be between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, then the answer would be easy, for the Soviet press has repeatedly denounced Reagan as a blustering cold warrior. But if the choice narrows down to Carter and President Ford, the Kremlin would be in a quandary.

The first question for the Kremlin is whether it should get into the election game at all, and no doubt there will be those who will advise it against becoming involved in anything as unpredictable as the U.S. political process. Nikita Khrushchev used to boast that he had helped John F. Kennedy win the 1960 election against Richard Nixon, but it was Kennedy who then inflicted on Khrushchev his most painful foreign policy defeat, in the Cuba missile crisis. Leonid Brezhnev invited Nixon to Moscow for a summit spectacular that was clearly meant to influence the 1972 election, but Nixon proved unable to repay the political debt he had incurred.

The argument that the Kremlin can grant election favors to Western politicians has, however, a respectable history. Among those who have traveled to the Soviet Union in search of votes for their domestic elections have been Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain, President Georges Pompidou of France, and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, to say nothing of President Nixon. In each case they had good reasons of foreign policy, as well as of domestic politics, for their journey. But their visits also taught the Kremlin that it had something to give, as well as to withhold, that the others wanted.

Issue of Détente

Whether this comes to apply to the present election would depend on the extent to which foreign policy became a campaign issue. Most U.S. experts believe that elections are decided by domestic issues, but the most sophisticated Soviet analysis of the campaign to appear so far, in the Moscow journal USA, takes the contrary view. It presents a whole series of arguments, culled from the U.S. press, to suggest that foreign policy could be President Ford's "winning issue."

provided, of course, that he sticks to the policy of détente.

If this is the kind of analysis the Kremlin is getting—and it probably is, since USA is the journal of the Kremlin's own "Americanologists"—then it follows that some of its advisers believe that the Soviet Union could influence the election result. If foreign policy and détente are to be Mr. Ford's "winning issues," then the Kremlin would be in a position to gain more votes for him by making his foreign policy seem more successful than it now appears.

Soviet policy on Angola, for instance, seemed to make a mockery of détente, and therefore must

Choice of Running Mate

Tell Us Early, Jimmy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The great advantage of winning the presidential nomination in the state primaries is that it gives Jimmy Carter an extra month to pick a running mate, define the central theme of his campaign, and begin thinking about a cabinet.

Lyndon Johnson was pitched into the White House by the murder of President Kennedy and had no time to reflect on an ideal team. Richard Nixon and George McGovern had time, but didn't use it and stumbled into trouble after they were nominated in '68 and '72. It will be interesting to see how Carter approaches this problem.

The press is now full of speculation about his vice-presidential "favorites" and of long lists of his presumptive "advisers," but outside of the small group of Georgia aides who helped manage his campaign, the truth is that he is still a stranger in his own party.

Pit Stops

He has many "acquaintances" in the Democratic party, and plenty of well-wishers who would like to give him advice, but most of the people who are supposed to be his "advisers" on foreign and defense policy, fiscal policy and all the rest are little more than sympathetic voices he has heard on the telephone during pit stops on his primary race.

Accordingly, he is being very canny about the vice-presidential question, and allowing his core staff in Atlanta to encourage all the party old-timers and newcomers to organize "task forces" and write "position papers" on everything from the B-1 bomber to the Argentine fleet, but it will take time to work all this out, and even with a month's advance notice, he will never have as much time as the job requires.

Carter has been very conventional and political about the vice-presidency. He has picked out 14 potential running mates, and ordered a poll of 3,000 voters on their vice-presidential preferences. This has certain political advantages. It flattens out all of them that were "considered."

It seems very democratic, and keeps them all at his side, dreaming in the night that just maybe...

But Carter has arrived at the top of his party arguing that he is a "different man," insisting on the principle of selecting the best "potential president" as his running mate. Every potential president has said that, but Carter has said it, yet puts it to a popularity poll, and indicates that he won't let anybody what he thinks until later, and maybe not until after he is nominated.

After the last-minute vice-presidential nominations of Agnew in 1968 and Eagleton in 1972, this is not really good enough. Jimmy Carter may not

know all the best talent available in this big country to man the departments and agencies of the federal government, but he has been around long enough to know the difference between the presidential qualities of a Fritz Mondale or an Ed Muskie, as compared to most of the others on his vice-presidential list.

Also, after the administrations of Johnson and Nixon, he must know that even those who wish him well and long for change, no longer believe in the capacity of one man, the president, with all his powers as chief executive, to run so vast and complicated a country, with all its innumerable problems at home and abroad.

They want to know, in advance of his nomination if possible, who will succeed him in the White House if he falters, and at some time before the vote in November, what kind of White House staff and cabinet he proposes to help him govern the country.

Politically, it is a hard question for every time he chooses a vice president, or a secretary of state, or a Treasury, he disappoints many others. But other democratic countries, when they vote, choose not merely a prime minister, but a "shadow cabinet."

They are able to vote for an administration and not merely for a personal leader, and after our experience with Nixon and his gang, chosen after he was nominated, maybe we need to know not only about Carter, Ford, or Reagan, but who's going with them.

This question of voting for an administration rather than for a president has never been part of the U.S. political system in the past. We have always voted for the man rather than the team that really governs the country.

Against the System

But in a way, Carter, Reagan, and even President Ford, have asked for a change. They have all, in one degree or another, been running against the Washington "system" they want to take over, cutting up the "bureaucracy" that keeps the capital going while they struggle for the White House.

Maybe it is not unreasonable, then, when Carter complains about the system, to ask him before he is nominated, to let us know what he has in mind about the vice-presidency, and the direction of the State Department.

Been Around

After the last-minute vice-presidential nominations of Agnew in 1968 and Eagleton in 1972, this is not really good enough. Jimmy Carter may not

Last Term

If Moscow helped Ford to win now, his next term would be his last—now which would leave him free to ignore electoral considerations during the next four years, thus allowing him to negotiate a more comprehensive disarmament agreement and to exert his planned influence in history. The Kremlin would reason that a president who is seeking re-election, be it a Nixon, a Ford, or a Carter, must pay more attention to the inevitable objections from the right. If a perhaps mercurial Carter is the next president, he would have to be looking over his shoulder, but if it is Ford, a mercurial side he could afford to be looking to posterity.

All these arguments would seem to incline Moscow in favor of Ford—but only provided that he stood a good chance of beating Carter. If Ford should lose, then any help the Kremlin has given him might alienate and anger Carter, so that in the end Moscow too would be the loser. The prospects of détente under SALT under the next administration would be diminished instead of being promoted. These are the arguments that the Kremlin's foreign policy strategists must now be turning over in their minds while preparing for the decision which they will have to make when Ford and Carter are named as candidates—if they are named as candidates.

Jeff Smith

SHION

France's Answer to Diane Von Furstenberg

By Hebe Dorsey

Paris, June 16 (UPI)—Milanka France's answer to Diane Von Furstenberg, except her more versatile. She has cleverly picked up on the fashion formula that the Italian designer, a word: simple, practical dresses, with fashion im-

past and social status built into them. But these two designers added sex to the basic formula. Diane Von Furstenberg exploded on the American scene a couple of years ago. European, married to Prince Von Furstenberg, she started traveling the social New York circuit, then concentrated on fashion. Her simple formula coupled with her relen-

less energy has won her a spectacular success and a \$19-million empire. "She just bashes on," said Diana Vreeland, former editor of American Vogue and one of the world's leading fashion authorities. "She cares passionately about what she is doing and has a total knowledge of business."

Milanka is on the same track

but, unlike Princess Von Furstenberg, she has no organization and no commercial sense. Her talent, however, is acknowledged, and she has been getting ample editorial space in French Vogue. "I love her instinctive feeling for fashion," said Francine Crescent, Vogue's fashion editor, "and her modern approach to clothes."

Born in Yugoslavia, Milanka has pale blue eyes, high cheekbones and a tall, well put-together body—a perfect foil for her dresses. She came to France 15 years ago and married a French doctor. They are now divorced and she lives with her two sons in a big, rambling Art Deco apartment at 12 Rue Greuze, in the 16th Arrondissement. She has two doctorates, in Oriental languages and Russian. "I love it," she said, "only did it for communication's sake. I love traveling."

She came to fashion because "I had a little dressmaker and, little by little, started designing my own clothes. Friends saw them and started putting in orders." She also had a dressmaker and "I remember being a bit absolutely mesmerized by what she was doing."

Five years ago, "I gathered my courage, borrowed a little money and made my first collection. My first order came from a boutique near the Banque Rothschild, on Rue Laffitte. I spent the whole night working. I was scared silly."

Her ignorance of facts and figures have made Milanka a loner, a shrewd and intuitively enthusiastic designer who deserves a brighter commercial future. But so far, her attempts to break into the big time have been abortive. She tried the ready-to-wear salons, "which I hate." Then she sold through a boutique called Zozo, "but I had to stop that too. I wasn't happy with our arrangement."

So now, she works from home but keeps adequately busy because "every time Vogue publishes a photograph of one of my dresses, I get dozens of calls from all over France," Miss Crescent said.

Her styles boil down to a few basic elements: a simple, polo dress with nothing to it but a perfect fit and a deep shirt-front button neckline—that is worn, of course, opened. For evening, she



A look from Milanka.

Vogues.

makes drop-dead glamour dresses that look like Rika Hayworth's Glitz days. All of them have some form of draping effect and all of them outrageously play up bosom, waist and hips.

Her latest daytime shape is just a beige jersey dress. You wrap it around, fasten it with a belt and end up with a sexy number, the kind that gives the impression that a woman has nothing on underneath.

An added plus is that Milanka's dresses are definitely for women only—not for girls. That, alone, should ensure her success. Women's fashions have long been on a dull plateau.

Milanka's dresses start at \$500

france. She has a few for immediate delivery but is equipped to do a custom-made and fast business.

The first Salon Vingt Ans is being held this week at the Centre International Textile next to the Tour Maine-Montparnasse. Some 30 manufacturers got together for three days to display their fall and winter lines.

Strictly for professionals, it has the advantage of focusing on one single theme—which makes it easier for boutique owners specializing in junior styles.

A quick tour of the stands confirmed last spring's trends—lots of color with a basically folkloric fashion that borrows from Eastern Oriental as well as South American countries.

EDUCATION

College Costs Less Now Than in 1929, Report Says

By Gene L. Maeroff

NEW YORK (UPI)—A new report on "The States and Higher Education" takes exception to the commonly held view that families have been assuming increasingly heavier burdens in sending their young people to college.

In comparing outlays for higher education in 1929 with the current level, the report by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching concludes that "the net cost of higher education per student to the family—for subsistence and tuition—has actually gone down in constant dollars (the buying power of the dollar in 1929) by about 9 per cent."

This has happened, according to the document, during a period when per capita real income has nearly tripled.

"Thus the comparative burden, per student, on the average family with college students now, compared with the average family with college students then, has gone down by about two-thirds," the report states.

Net Rise
The net cost for tuition, however, has risen significantly, but still much less than per capita real income; it has gone up only one-third as fast, the report continues.

A reason the proportionate burden on individual families with young people in college has eased, according to the report, is that an ever larger portion of the cost has been placed on taxpayers, who, of course, must contribute whether or not they use the colleges.

Government at the state and federal levels has greatly increased its share of the responsibility for paying for higher education, as total outlays have climbed from \$1.5 billion in 1929 to today's \$25 billion.

"For the state taxpayer, the burden, per student, has risen by more than three times over and even more than that for the taxpayer at the federal level," the 91-page document says.

Major federal programs that have come into existence to help subsidize individual students are now financed through veterans'

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Waverley Root Mesopotamia to a California Valley

The date palm is of African origin," says Vol. 17 of Encyclopaedia Britannica. Majestic date palm is native to the Persian Gulf.

Vol. 9 of the same work

seems to have the better dates probably originated there are still most important. Iraq is by a considerable margin the heaviest producer and the largest exporter.

The oldest date stones so far were discovered in sandstone of northern where they date from the Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic, say 50,000 years

were, of course, wild Date palms grew spontaneously between the Euphrates and Nile, but were cultivated in Mesopotamia.

Herodotus wrote that Assyria was the richest growing country in the world. It made no attempt to fruit except dates (and there were other fruits).

There were everywhere in Mesopotamia, he said, providing people with all their needs, was known there, but syrup was the common beverage. Beer was the beverage in Mesopotamia.

It was used for drinking, so that the place of the fruit trees of an ancient Egyptian garden on preserved, which shows contained almost twice as many date palms as any other tree.

The ancient Egyptians ate the fruit fresh, or pressed into cakes for food or traveling. Dates grown in Chaldea for as long as the records go.

Did the date first grow at? Date stones have been found at the archaeological site of Jericho, which antedates the Aramaic invasion—2000 years? Dates were in any garden in the Indian valley very early times. The Indians in contact then with Persians and may have had dates from there.

Carthage
In other direction from the East, Carthage was a great center. The date palm appears in Phoenician coins, and some have been preserved which show a picture of the palm.

It seems curious that the testament mentions this only indirectly, when Jericho is described as "the city of trees." (Jericho was in the ancient world a quality of its dates; referred to a particular which came from Judea, by from the region of, and bore abundance).

It is that this apparent to be a most important food was the result of translation. The dates, which the first fruits were offered to God, is now by many to mean not as it is usually translated, dates, or perhaps men-dates was avoided because its forms had become distasteful—the fermented elder.

Leviticus forbade priests to eat probably date wine, a date may have been so in that it was taken for and was not worth about.

Ancient Athenian weddings, like ate a quince and a date, symbols of fertility, so the were obviously conscious of fruit, though it was Xenophon wrote of the Greeks encountered Middle East: "Their color was like amber and the man villagers dried them and ate them as sweets."

He reported that the Babylonians ate the "cabbage," what the buds of the trees, what the "palm hearts" today; had, he said, "a peculiarly nut taste," but were apt to headaches (had he compared the date with the fermented drink which

can be made from it?). Pliny wrote that some of Alexander's soldiers died from eating unripe dates in excessive quantities.

The Greeks imported dates from Egypt, and so did the Romans, though not exclusively. Petronius wrote that at Trimalchio's banquet a wild boar was served, from whose tusks hung two baskets woven from date-palm leaves, one of which held dates from Thubas in Egypt and the other dates from Syria. At Ostia, the principal port for Rome, it is recorded that "dates from the oases" were among the foods received there. Pliny listed several varieties in addition to those of Jericho, of which one kind was reserved for offerings to the gods and another for royalty, while even the common people could partake of the marjorie—the "pearl," from its shape.

Apicines

Apicines used dates in many of the sauces he devised to go with meat or fish, and they were stuffed to serve as candy, for which use the renowned Jericho dates were favored. Dates were used in a cooked wine which we would probably consider undrinkably heavy and cloying today. It also included honey and several other unlikely ingredients, for instance, saffron. With the collapse of the Roman Empire and the breakdown of its trade routes, dates apparently disappeared from Europe, though they still existed of course on the African side of the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile we hear from China, about the beginning of our era, that one of the "eight delicacies" of that country was smoking pig stuffed with dates. This is probably another case of defective translation. The stuffing was probably not dates, but jujubes, still called Chinese dates in Africa today, though they are probably native to the Middle East. Herodotus remarked on the similarity of taste between the jujube and the date.

Western Europe heard of dates again in the 8th century, when the monastery of Corbie, located at the entrance to the canal which Charlemagne had constructed in 104 BC from the Mediterranean to the Rhine, accepted dates as payment in kind of customs duties.

In the 12th century we find travelers in the African desert being recommended to carry with them, as a sort of emergency ration, an already ancient nomad preparation called *hosh*, made of a pound of bread crumbs to 9/4 of a pound each of pitted dates, almonds and pistachio nuts, ground together, moistened with sesame oil, and shaped into balls; virtually the same thing is still made today by the Bedouin nomads of the Thibet. Dates were dried for preservation by burying them in the hot desert sand. (Incidentally, the dates of commerce, which most Westerners believe to be dried, like prunes or dried figs, are actually ripe, only slightly treated to preserve them for shipping, storage and sale.

Dates (then called "finger apples," a name which has survived in their scientific name, *Phoenix dactylifera*) were well known in Europe in medieval times. Before the advent of cane sugar, honey was the universal sweetener, but in countries where it was available date syrup was also used. We are not sure when dates reached England, but the word entered the language in the 15th century.

Indonesian Imprisoned For 2½ Years on Smut

JAKARTA, June 16 (Reuters).

A merchant seaman who brought 800 rolls of pornographic film and 2,000 indecent books into Indonesia has been sentenced to 2½ years in jail, the Antara news agency said today.

The books and films were burned by the prosecutor in Medan, North Sumatra, where the seaman, an Indonesian, was tried.

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Japan Payment Surplus Widens During Month

TOKYO, June 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall balance of payments was in surplus by \$460 million during May, up from a \$181-million surplus in April and a deficit of \$391 million in the year-to-date month, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report today.

French Bank Sees a 12% Inflation Rate

PARIS, June 16 (Reuters).—France's inflation rate could reach 12 per cent this year if the higher trend in retail prices in the early months of this year continues, the Bank of France said in its quarterly review.

Early in April Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said he hoped to limit retail price rises to 8.5 per cent.

Mr. Fourcade's forecast was itself a revision of earlier official predictions of a 7.5-per-cent rise in 1976.

The bank said the rise in retail prices fell to 2 per cent in the final 1975 quarter, but accelerated to 2.7 per cent over the first quarter of this year.

Figures for April this year, not included in the Bank of France review, showed monthly and year-on-year rises of 0.9 and 9.8 per cent, respectively, in both cases the same as March.

The bank also said the growth in France's money supply has slowed since the second half of 1975.

The M2 aggregate rose 4.1 per cent, seasonally adjusted, in the first three months this year, compared with gains of 5.3 and 5.3 per cent, respectively, in the last two quarters of 1975.

Banking-type credit grew 5 per cent seasonally adjusted in the first three months, compared with 13.9 per cent for the whole of 1975.

The Bank of France said it instigated a rise in interest rates on the money market at the beginning of February and again at the beginning of March in order to support the franc.

The central bank's quarterly bulletin emphasized the need for firm control of government spending, which according to official estimates is likely to exceed revenue by about \$12 billion this year.

"A renewed unplanned rise in government spending, as compared with the agreed programs, would have unfortunate consequences for the economy in future and for confidence now," the Bank of France said.

Prime Minister James Callaghan said in a television interview this week that there was no rational case for cutting this year's public expenditure—but he was not sure about next year.

Persisting high levels of public spending have been a major factor in sterling's decline on foreign exchange markets. The Labor government is reluctant to order drastic cuts particularly in social services because this could endanger its agreement with the trade unions on voluntary wage restraint.

Britain's inflation over the past 12 months was down to 12.9 per cent in April, but recently the rate has been in the region of 14 per cent on an annual basis. There has been a marked improvement since the present voluntary pay restrictions came into force last August.

The bank forecast that Britain's exports could well remain more competitive than in recent years.

The increase between July last year and the first four months of 1976 was at an annual rate of 30 per cent—in line with abnormally fast growth in world trade over this period.

However, the balance of payments deficit for this year might well be about the same as last year at \$1.7 billion.

Weekly net asset value on June 14, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. U.S. \$37.36

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. U.S. \$27.25

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hoesch Dividend Likely

Hoesch shareholders can count on getting a dividend this year if the present improvement in earnings and sales volume continues into 1977, says chairman Josef Fischer. The West German iron, coal and steel firm paid no dividend last year after profits tumbled to 149,431 deutsche marks from 56.9 million DM the previous year. Bstel NV Hoesch-Hoogovens, of which Hoesch owns 50 per cent, will stay in deficit for all 1976. Mr. Fischer estimates, but the company hopes for further improvement in steel orders during the second half. However, it is still uncertain whether any eventual profits from the steel sector could make up for past losses, he adds. New orders at Hoesch foundries during the first four months of this year were 18 per cent above the monthly average for 1975, mainly due to a recovery in domestic demand.

Chrysler Considering Price Rise

Chrysler Corp., following the lead of other U.S. automakers, is signaling that it is considering a price increase in the range of 6 per cent, or about \$300, on 1977-model cars due out this fall. In a letter to its dealers, the No. 3 automaker indicates that prices on 1977-model cars and trucks ordered in coming months by large fleet customers may be increased as much as 6 per cent from prices on comparably equipped 1976 versions. Chrysler is not saying its prices necessarily would be raised that amount; final car and truck prices will not be set until autumn. The letter merely assures dealers that if final prices are increased more than 6 per cent they will not be held liable for the extra amount on any firm orders taken previously from fleet customers. But traditionally such "price protection" notices at this time of year are considered good indicators of automakers' current intentions on new-model pricing. General Motors has already notified some dealers of a

similar 6-per-cent price-protection plan on 1977-model cars and trucks. Ford has also announced "pre-sale prices" on 1977-model heavy-duty trucks that will reflect a 6-per-cent price increase. However, the company has not yet taken any action regarding prices or price-protection arrangements on cars. Meanwhile, the pace of U.S. new-car sales in early June exceeded analysts' expectations, rising nearly 41 per cent above last-year year-to-date levels.

Mitsui Plans Capital Increase

Mitsui & Co. plans to make a public offer of 36 million new shares to increase its capital to 34.44 billion yen (about \$121 million) from the present 34.44 billion yen. The offering price of the new shares will be determined later with payment required by end August. The company will also issue 4 million shares in Hong Kong for listing on the exchange there. Mitsui also says it will make a 1-for-4 bonus share issue at end-March 1977.

Chrysler U.K. Seen Viable

Improved operations at Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. over the last six months have given the company a real chance of success, Industry Secretary Eric Varley says. He told a parliamentary trade and industry subcommittee investigating government aid to Chrysler that although there are certain risks he is optimistic because better labor relations, higher productivity and closer integration with Chrysler's European and worldwide operations have improved chances of the company becoming viable. In January Mr. Varley told the same committee he was optimistic over the outlook for Chrysler. Given the improvements since then, he is now much more hopeful, he said. Mr. Varley repeated earlier forecasts that losses will be around \$40 million this year, but he said he is still hopeful that the long-term aim of making the company viable will be achieved.

Some See 4% Rate, Others 8% or Worse

U.S. Experts Divided on Inflation Outlook

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).

In contrast to the frantic, double-digit pace of inflation that persists elsewhere in the industrial world, inflation in the United States has declined dramatically.

But is the nation facing a re-

surgent inflation later this year or in 1977?

A survey among government officials and private economists shows a marked division between optimistic and pessimistic schools of thought.

Most agree that the extraordinarily low 2.9-per-cent (annual) rise in the consumer price index in the first quarter of this year, compared with a 12-per-cent rate at the end of 1974, cannot be sustained.

But the optimists think that by the end of 1976, the inflation rate will be no worse than 4 per cent, moving to perhaps something less in 1977. Analyzing the same basic data, some pessimists predict inflation rising at 7 or 8 per cent, with a worsening in 1977.

And many economists, the presidential adviser Alan Greenspan, take a middle position, assuming that there is an "underlying" basic inflation rate of 5 to 6 per cent.

The "middle-roads" say that the 2.9-per-cent first-quarter rate camouflaged the higher basic trend, because one-time events, such as lower meat prices (which will probably rise later this year) and the removal of the 62 per cent barrel tariff on imported oil, dominated the indexes.

Stripping out food, gasoline and fuel oil, the index in the first quarter rose at an annual rate of 6.7 per cent, "hardly a cause for jubilation," one economist notes.

Consumers in recent years have become extremely sensitive to price trends. Stimulated by that, the first-quarter rise, consumers' spending jumped by 3 per cent, producing, among other things, the biggest auto sales boom since 1972.

But if economists agree that the inflation rate so far this year has been exceptionally low, and had a beneficial effect on the economy, they fail to reach a consensus on the future.

Tilford Gaines, senior economist for Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and one of the most outspoken optimists, explains that predicting inflation is one of the most difficult things economists try to do. One reason is that prices are an "end result," Mr. Gaines says, of a lot of other more immediate influences on the economy, such as wages, spending and buying demand.

The danger signals cited by pessimists include rising raw materials prices, the prospect that food prices (which actually fell

earlier this year) will turn up, a threat of inflationary wage settlements, shortages of industrial capacity, and the influence of a strong economic recovery.

The optimists have answers for each worry. They say that wholesale raw materials prices will have little impact on retail prices; that industrial capacity is ample; that wage increases, rather than being inflationary, have on the whole been surprisingly moderate; and that there is so much room for expansion in the economy that the recovery itself will not produce any serious inflation in the near future.

Arthur Okun, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, who also takes the "middle" position on the price outlook, scoffs at pessimists' worries about commodity prices.

The worriers point to a 21-per-cent rise in the closely

(Continued on Page 9, Col 1)

U.S. Accounts Show a Deficit

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).

The United States ran a current account deficit in its international transactions for the first time in more than a year during the first three months of 1976, the government said today.

The Commerce Department reported that a sharp swing in the nation's trade performance was the primary factor contributing to an \$80-million outflow of money in the current account, which logs all U.S. international transactions except for capital flows.

The current account balance has become the primary indicator of the U.S. international position since the government decided to stop compiling the old "basic" balance of payments. The old balance lumped together the current account with long-term capital flows. But officials had trouble differentiating between long-term and short-term capital flows and decided that the old measure had become misleading.

The \$80-million current account deficit in the first quarter compared to a \$3.09-billion surplus in the last three months of 1975 and a 1.4-billion surplus in the first quarter of 1974.

The United States imported \$1.5 billion more in goods than it exported in the first quarter of this year, the Commerce Department said, compared with a \$2.3-billion surplus of exports over imports at the end of last year. Including the value of services imported and exported, however, the U.S. trade balance was in surplus for the first quarter by \$1.06 billion.

At the same time, the department said the outflow of capital from the United States slowed down in the first quarter, primarily due to less overseas lending by U.S. banks.

Bank lending slipped by \$1.5 billion to a total of \$3.7 billion. The total capital outflow for the quarter was \$9.5 billion.

That compared with a \$5.09-billion inflow of money from foreigners investing in the United States. The biggest change was a \$3-billion decrease in the volume of direct investment in the United States. Direct investment is any purchase of a U.S. company or stock in a U.S. company amounting to more than 10 per cent of all stock issued by the company.

As a result of the capital flows, the outflow exceeded the inflow by \$4.5 billion in the first quarter, compared with a net outflow of \$2.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1975.

In another report, the Com-

merce Department said the personal income of Americans in-

creased at an annual rate of 10 per cent in May, its third straight month at that pace.

The report indicates that consumers, who have provided the primary support for the nation's economic recovery, continue to have a substantial flow of income.

Personal income advanced at

an annual rate of \$11.1 billion

May to an annual rate of \$13.7 billion, the Commerce Department said. Personal income had climbed \$10.1 billion at an annual rate the month before.

The advance at an annual rate of 10 per cent in the last three months has been well above the 7.9-per-cent advance over all last year.

Wall St. Prices React Sharply To Killing of U.S. Ambassador

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP).

Prices closed slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today, giving up most of their strong earlier gains following news that the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, a diplomatic official, and his chauffeur had been killed.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 2.78 points to 988.82. It was ahead about 7 points when news of the killings was announced by the White House.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 685 to about 535, and volume totaled 21.82 million shares, compared with 18.44 million yesterday.

Broken noted that the stock market has been sensitive to the possibility of U.S. involvement in the Mideast.

Brokers attributed the sharp earlier gain to unexpectedly strong demand for American Telephone & Telegraph's 13 million new common shares, Federal Reserve action to hold down short-term money market rates, and White House opposition to the bill to break up major oil companies that was passed yesterday by a Senate committee.

Oil issues were among the most active and most were higher. Phillips Petroleum was ahead 5/8 to 38 1/8, Continental Oil closed at 39 3/4, up 1 3/8, Sohio at 74 1/4, up 1/2, and Getty at 74 1/4, ahead 1 1/2. However, Exxon was

British Shipyard Reports a Loss During Last Year

LONDON, June 16 (AP-DJ).

Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. yesterday reported a loss of \$9,573,000 for 1975 compared with a loss of \$5,317,000 the previous year.

The state-owned company was formed to take over three of the yards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. that went into receivership in 1971. The fourth UCS yard was taken over by Marathon Manufacturing Co. of the United States.

Govan shipbuilders attributed its heaviest-than-expected loss in 1975 mainly to the impact of high inflation on fixed-price shipbuilding contracts.

Govan said the "price war" between the Far East and Europe is now at its height, and while individual orders may be obtained for special reasons or with special assistance, there appears to be little prospect of securing enough work over the next two years or so to ensure full capacity going into the 1980s, unless there is an unexpected upsurge in demand, a considerable reduction in world building capacity or a protectionist policy for Europe.

Mr. Layton said it is too early to know how soon the investigation will be completed, but he expects to have a report ready for early consideration by the new Congress when it convenes next year.

The GAO study was requested by the subcommittee to determine what legislative action, if any, is needed to remedy possible weaknesses in the bank regulatory system.

According to Mr. Layton, the GAO will try to see if bank examinations are sufficient to spot management weaknesses and if financial difficulties in banks and to determine bank compliance with laws and regulations.

Issuance of bank charters and the criteria applying for issuance by the controller will be studied, Mr. Layton said. The GAO will also focus on bank examiners and whether they conduct proper procedure and if the agencies use their appropriate powers.

The GAO plans to examine

off 1/8 to 108 1/8. Texaco closed at 27, down 1/4, and California Standard at 27 3/8, off 1/8.

Todd Shipyards, which said it has been in "casual merger" discussions with another company, picked up 1 3/8 to 10 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced. The Dow Jones index rose 0.12 to 108.25.

Soybean futures declined sharply again on the Chicago Board of Trade, posting a loss of 16 1/2 cents a bushel.

U.S. Uranium Supply Report

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).

The United States has enough uranium to supply existing and planned nuclear power plants plus other plants that will be put in operation by 1980, according to a government report.

The President's Energy Research Council said the United States has proven reserves of uranium of 1.8 million tons—enough to support at least 300 years of business of nuclear power plants over the next 30 years, lifetimes, or more than 60 years, the number of plants expected to be in operation by 1980.

The report also says the United States has an additional 13 million tons of "possible and speculative" uranium resources.

In London, yesterday, British Atomic Energy Corp. Chairman Sir John Gifford said that the company's uranium supply is available to the world market.

Consumers "will be able to get uranium from the world market," he said. "The number of plants expected to be in operation by 1980 is 13 million tons of 'possible and speculative' uranium resources."

He said, "Australia can play a vital role as a secure source of supply available particularly when it is needed the most—the 1980s."

Despite opposition from environmentalists and certain union elements to any development of Australia's uranium sources, "it is hoped that government approval will be forthcoming by the end of 1976 or early 1977, with Australian supplies being available in substantial quantities in the world market 1980," he said.

Soviet Industry Output Said to Rise 4.8%

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP-DJ).

Overall production of Soviet industry went up by 4.8 per cent in the first five months of this year as compared with the same period last year, but meat production fell off sharply, officials figures showed yesterday.

The meat industry, as reflected in figures from state farms, reached only 84 per cent of last year's total production of last year's first five months, the report said.

Stock Tables

The IBT regrets that due to continuing transmission difficulties it is not able to publish New York and American Stock Exchange tables.

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Arab Finance Corporation (International) s.a.

and

Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l.

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will be moving to new premises

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Negotiated and placed by

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

May 1976

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

100

Quotations in cents unless marked S. High Low Last Change Closing Prices June 15, 1976

[illegible]

Bovis Co.	\$25	303	35	1130	G. Distrito	A	35	6	
Boysen, Rm.	125	100	10	1135	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1140	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1145	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1150	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
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Brenneman	125	100	10	1160	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1165	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1170	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1175	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1180	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1185	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1190	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1195	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1200	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1205	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1210	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1215	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1220	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1225	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1230	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
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Brenneman	125	100	10	1290	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
Brenneman	125	100	10	1295	Gr. Macat	31	127	127	
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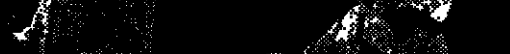
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Montreal Stocks				
Investments in cash	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Low	Low	Low	Low
23 Algonquin	100	100	100	100
25 Assurance	100	100	100	100
26 Bank Mont	100	100	100	100
27 Bank Mont	100	100	100	100
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02	Mano	6254	254	259	1	14	160	Reich A	207	27	27	1
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37	Mano	6254										



アメリカのほかの国際的銀行と
金ではありません。誠実さです』



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financial giants isn't money. It's loyalty."**

More than money. In any language. **CHEM**
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Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran**

330	Sinter	STI	28%	3%	8%	+ 1%
2906	Stelco	A	\$39%	3%	30%	+ 1%
1233	Sleep	R	1%	1%	1%	+ 3
880	Sundale	D	16%	17%	16%	
360			18%		18%	+ 1
2990	Tect Cor	A	420	420	425	
300	Tect Cor	B	315	310	310	+ 5
100	Teledyne		5	5	5	
543	Tec	Cen	325%	25	26	
100	Tec	Dir	1%	1%	1%	
10200	Tor Star	B	\$16	15%	14	+ 1%
1253	Traders	A	\$13%	13%	13%	+ 1%
3709	Tms Mt	A	511	10%	10%	+ 1%
15158	Trean	P	\$12%	12	12%	+ 1%
150	Un Carbide		\$22%	22%	22%	+ 1%
265	Urs		1%	1%	1%	+ 1%
358	Uglen	OH	59%	59%	59%	+ 1%

NEW HIGHS 30		
Alcoa Inc.	Gould Inc	Phillips Pet
Ambac Ind	Gould pt	Reliance EI
Andar Clayt	Harshart pf	Reliance EI pt
Aspeche Co	Harshart w/	Revcon
Appa 9.12 pt	Hilbrenber	Rexam Ind
Arrows st w/	Inspirat Cal	Reynard pfb
Cham NY	Inspirat Alarn	Santa Fe tot
Clark Eq	Kalsrad 57 pf	See Contain
Corngrwth	Kalsrad 59 pf	Sedco Inc
Crane Co	Kalsrad 66 pf	SI Oil Cal
Dresser Ind	Kaneb	SI Oil Ind

Markets Closed
All stock exchanges and banks will be closed in Italy and Germany today, Thursday, for the Corpus Christi holiday.

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100

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neiro, Rome, San Francisco,
kyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich.

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"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other U.S. international giants isn't money. It's loyalty."

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 San Paulo, Singapore. Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich.



Some of Morgan's European-based Financial Services officers at a meeting in Paris. From left, Keith McDermott, Frank Beeltz, Michael Allen, Lucile de Baudry d'Asson, Bryden Wallace, Richard Crichton, Guido Cefalù.

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Edited by Will Weng

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JUNE 16, 1976

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**B
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B E E T L E



WIZARD



ANDY C



**RE
K
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**R
I
P**

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square to

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Printed on Composite Recycled Paper ●●●●●

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's **Times**: **TULIP JEWEL COMMON TURBAN**
Answer: Just what you're doing!—HUMBLE

100

ملفوظات

100

**THE VOICE—
LIFE AT THE VILLAGE VOICE**

By Ellen Frankfort. William Morrow. - 272 pp. \$3.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

Of Brook Farm, Nathaniel Hawthorne made "The Blithedale Romance." Of the Village Voice, Miss Frankfort has made a kind of Gray's Tale with feminist bells on. The difference is not only between what each expected, reasonably or unreasonably, from utopian enterprises; it has to do as well with artfulness, distance, an organizing perception, naïveté. Writing is a screen for naïveté because, in making up characters plausible to the reader, you are obliged to understand them yourself. Miss Frankfort, who has the ability, should have written a novel.

Her anger, intelligence and pain are persuasive. The Village Voice has badly used talented women, and those women react. In a sense conspired against themselves, but this is one of the several books trying to disentangle itself from her thicket of sad facts, old grudges, disillusionments and psychologizing. Lurking in that thicket are books about fathers and daughters, women and failure, office politics, radical careerism and the merchandising of the self—good knowledge of angry emotions. But the book is too parochial, too much a list of grievances, too locked up in itself that even the real people in its pages seem implausible. The effect is of trying to look around inside a clenched fist. Distance, space, selection, heightening, imagining are needed.

The Village Voice will be 21 years young in December. It has grown from 12 pages for a nickel to 100 pages for 50 cents, from a circulation of 2,500 to a circulation of over 100,000. When Dan Wolf and Ed Frazier launched it in 1965, they had at odds with whatever principal the paper professed. Writers general were exploited: paid a dollar a week while the editor, Wolf, took \$100 a week. Women specifically targeted. Four were victimized: There were female staff writers.

Miss Frankfort has a theory account for it. It is a compound of foggy Marxism (class origin for better or worse, determines mind of every character) and Jewish Freudianism (the search for father, and the inevitable ending his patricide), and therefore is not that I rather typical of 1960s U.S. sociology. But most people will have followed the Voice over these years are going to find the time less titillating than the first years are going to find the time stuffed into it—the names, dates, cases of incesticide, betrayal, rape, like marble to a liquid impression that there is what Wladimir Stokolsky called the "genetic pull" of the "thrill" of "genetic pull" could gossip instead of heftiness my heavyweights selected, imagined gossip? Nor either night Westenstein's casting couch, Alvin Karpis and Cockburn's "Special" Agony the aggressive arrangements." Joe Fishery's put-up puncher craving, the uniforms of Barbra Streisand Bull and Lucien Tranter, the words last Attica of Clark Whelan, Wolf and Dianne Fisher, the lamb and Robin Reidy and Marlene Nazzari Frazier left versus the non-lamb of Susan's streaming I Brownmiller, Jane Kramer, Brenda and tears wet ante Harrington, Mary Bessie Maureen Orth and Margot Hentoff, each "far too competent," Frazier, tears a person to play child to De la Cruz, eyes more and too old to be molded by after the film, each going on to huge things." The Voice's conclusion with the weekend was m. it's bow an interview with Clay Felton pleased that Miss Frankfort apparently pleased with feels is revealing and damaged to have to watch she is naïve. used me grow

three-

On the diagrammed deal South
broke a heart, a three no-trump
contract in which his right-hand
opponent was squeezed out of an odd
fashion at the third trick. He
landed in three no-trump as
shown after his partner had bid
both major suits.

West led diamonds, and South
held up his ace until the third
round. This forced East to make
a very uncomfortable discard. He
needed all his major-suit cards, so
he reluctantly gave up a club.
When a spade was led at the
fourth trick the appearance of

the queen suggested a bad break
and another high spade lead was
firmly tried.

East was known to have begun
with five spades and two dia-
monds. South now prepared to
test the possibility that East had
started with four hearts and two
clubs, likely in view of his obvious
embarrassment in discarding
trick three. He led to the dia-
ce and played hearts. After
three rounds, the lead was
dummy in this position:

NORTH

South Glauville
West
East
North

NORTH (D)
 ♠ AKJ73
 ♥ AQ52
 ♦ 10
 ♣ 865

WEST
 ♠ Q
 ♥ J4
 ♦ KJ9743
 ♣ K1073

EAST
 ♠ 108642
 ♥ 10873
 ♦ Q2
 ♣ Q4

SOUTH
 ♠ 85
 ♥ K95
 ♦ A865
 ♣ A782

East and West were vulnerable: the bidding—
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
 3 ♣ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
 4 ♠ Pass
 West led the diamond seven.

A heart gave the lead to East and he was allowed to win spade trick with the ten, gain another two tricks in the dummy at the finish. East had no bid to lead partly because he had been squeezed out of a club at the third trick and partly because the declarer had wisely caught the club ace before playing heart.

The third-

... were some
... They seek
... in their vi
... essentially one me

Foreman Batters Frazier Into Retirement

By Michael Katz

YONDALE, N.Y., June 16 — Joe Frazier's boxing ended with a left hook last

punch that took Smokin'

changes Are

Little Aid

the Loser

YONDALE, N.Y., June 16 — George Foreman, the two

times waiting for him last

Joe Frazier's gleaming

head and a change of tack

by the stocky former world

champion. But they really didn't

if the shaved head had

a good strategy, Foreman

"I think it was a great

and very fashionable. A

left hook I threw and off

head, but Joe Frazier took

hard shots from a very

puncher, George Foreman."

Foreman's trainer, Eddie Futch,

Frazier was ending his fight-

career. "I'm not that great

that I can end a man's

career," said Foreman. "I just

say that Joe Frazier is one

of the most courageous fighters

there's ever been.

was surprised. I had been

the impression that he

could fight only one

and I think with the style

and tonight he could have

almost any heavyweight

and. On another night, he

have beaten me."

Foreman usually the aggressor,

and charging puncher with

no defense—dodged and

for four rounds last night,

his shoulders and grinning

man.

In the end, Frazier left the

with blood streaming from

right eye and tears wetting

beams.

have to put my gloves on

all," said Frazier, tears still

stinging in his eyes more than

an hour after the fight

from now on, it's boogie,

boogie. I am pleased with

the result and pleased with

the result. Now I'll have to

man around me grow up."

Foreman, referring to his only son.

Joe to an Olympic gold medal

and the world heavyweight cham-

ampionship landed against his head

again and again and sent him

to a fifth-round knockout loss.

These hooks were thrown by

George Foreman, the other former

heavyweight champion of the

world who couldn't sell out the

Nassau Coliseum for a scheduled

12-round bout between two of the

top fighters of recent years.

Foreman had destroyed Frazier

3 1/2 years ago, knocking Joe

down six times within two rounds

and taking the world title. A

right uppercut did the damage

then and Frazier, well-schooled

by his friend and manager Ed-

die Futch, avoided that punch

last night for more than four

rounds.

But Foreman is no one-arm

hand. "My right gets most of

the credit," he said last night

after the fight, "but I've got a left

too." Foreman was in control

for the first four rounds, but the

boxing crowd had said that the

longer the fight lasted, the better

chance Frazier had.

And the boxing crowd and the

youngsters from suburbia who

were at the Coliseum all seemed

to want Frazier to win, to

"smoke" just "one more time."

Age Difference

Frazier, at 32 five years older

than Foreman but relying on his

stamina and courage, had to stay

away from the early-round de-

stroyer. He had stayed away

from the uppercut and it was

the fifth round now and hopes

for Frazier were rising.

And then a left hook split open

Frazier's skin just above the right

eye. Another left hook, followed

by an overhand right, sent Frazier

sprawling into a neutral

corner.

He was up at the count of four,

but another hook soon had him

down for 7 and Frazier was

glassy-eyed and weak-kneed.

As referee Earlold Valan

examined Frazier, Futch, the 64-

year-old great-grandfather who

is Joe's manager, trainer and

friend, stopped it, like he stopped

it when Frazier was battered and

beaten nine months ago in his

third epic struggle with Muham-

mad Ali.

Futch and Frazier's family had

asked Joe to stop after Ali. He

had won millions, the title, he

didn't have to prove anything.

But Frazier didn't want to quit.

He tried to push Valan away and

continue. He wanted to avenge

that defeat 3 1/2 years ago. Futch

had to grab him through the

ropes.

But even though Foreman said

later Frazier "could still fight

anybody around," it was the end.

Smoking Joe "will never become

an opponent," Futch said. "I

know he couldn't fight Foreman

in his usual style, charging like

a tank with left hooks firing. That

kind of style was perfect for

Foreman, who at 6 feet 3 inches

was three inches taller and who

had a five-inch reach advantage.

Surprisingly, Frazier weighed

in at noon at 221 1/2 pounds, the

same as did Foreman, the

heaviest of his career.

Frazier danced. He had gone

41 rounds in three struggles with

Ali, winning one, and it seemed

he had learned some steps.

Foreman, who had been ques-

tioned relentlessly about his

stamina, made suspect by Ali's

knockout victory over him in

1974, started the third round as

if he meant to end it.

An overhand right, followed by

a left hook, sent Frazier to the

ropes, where he was set upon

with a two-fisted attack. But

reception. The crowd included

not only the requisite old boxing

champions, but the glitter of the

sports and entertainment worlds

—Julius Erving and James Brown,

Elton John and James Caan.

And the crowd loved Frazier

while it hated Smokin' Joe

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